Victoria Daily Times.

VOL. 22. VICTORIA, B. C., TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 3, 1895. No. 2

TRILBY PINS

AT

CHALLONER & MITCHELL'S

JEWELERS, - - - 47 Government Street.

RECEIVED TO-DAY AT

THE WESTSIDE

A Large Assortment of

Ladies' Blouse Waists

Latest London and New York Styles.

CLEARANCE SALE of all Summer Goods is continued this week.

J. Hutcheson & Co.

August 7, 1895.

KEEP YOUR ON THIS SPACE

For the Ad. of

SAMUEL SEA, JR.,

who will open in a few days with the Choicest, Newest and Nobbiest stock of GENTS' FURNISHINGS ever imported to the Province, at the stand formerly occupied by HENRY WALLER, on DOUGLAS STREET.

WATCH THIS SPACE! WATCH THIS SPACE!

NICHOLLES & RENOUF, LTD.

61 YATES STREET, VICTORIA.

AGENTS FOR

The Brantford Mower,
Wisner Hay Tedders,
Tiger Sulky Hay Rakes,
Massey-Harris Steel Frame Wide-open Binder

AGENTS—New Westminster, T. J. TRAPP; - Vernon, F. C. COSTERTON.

U D T need

2 C our PRICES. They R yo ur experience not dearly B o

California Roll Butter, 35c.
Evaporated Horse Radish, equal to fresh grated, and no tears shed.
Yosemite and Ritz Hams and Bacon for your breakfast.
Olives in bulk. Fresh Eastern Oysters.
Pumpernickel and Limburger.
Don't forget Olympic Flour makes the pastry, $1.00.
Ind. Coope English Pale Ale, pint bottle at 10c. is a corker.
Fine Wines and Liquors in great variety.

DIXI H. ROSS & CO., 117 Government St.

DUBLIN IS UNIONIST.

Kenney, Unionist Candidate, Increases His Majority by Over 400.

The Glencoe Affair—An Unwelcome Visitor Gone—General Cable Notes.

London, Sept. 3.—At the election for a member of parliament for St. Stephen's Green, Dublin, Kenny, Unionist, received 3325 votes against 2893 for Mahoney, Parnellite. Kenny's majority at the election in 1893 was but 15, at this it is 432.

Sir Archibald Campbell has arrived at Inverary, Scotland, to complete arrangements for the march of his band of pipers through Glencoe. Sir Archibald denies the report that his expedition is for the purpose of celebrating the massacre of the Macdonald clan by the Campbells, but says his pipers will merely traverse Glencoe en route for Invernary to a Gaelic concert which is to be held at Oban. The Macdonald clansmen are not satisfied with Sir Archibald's explanation, and maintain a turbulent attitude, and mutterings of anger are to be heard among the people of the Glen.

Shazada Nasrulla Khan, second son of the Ameer of Afghanistan, who came here on an invitation in the latter part of last May, and who has given no end of worry to those commissioned to entertain him, has at last terminated his visit to England. He departed for Paris this afternoon. The leave taking was an affair of considerable pomp, being atended with full state ceremony.

Liverpool, Sept. 3.—The White Star steamer Majestic, which sails for New York to-morrow, will have among her pasengers Henry M. Stanley, M. P., the African explorer; Charles H. Sherill Jr., New York, chairman of the Yale committee on track athletics; Thomas F. Bayard Jr., and Mrs. Pierpont Morgan and daughter.

Havana, Sept. 3.—The agents of the Canal company have engaged 500 laborers on the island of Jamaica. A steamer has been specially chartered to bring the laborers here. The wages paid are $1 a day in currency.

Bombay, Sept. 3.—In a riot at Dhulia, province of Khandesh, between Hindoos and Mohamedans, five of the latter were killed.

Berne, Sept. 3.—The report of the arrest of Wm. R. Foster, the New York embezzler, at Zurich, is without foundation. Hotels and other places in Zurich where it was thought the prisoner might be concealed, were searched, but no trace of him was found. It is now thought that Foster has not been at Zurich at all.

London, Sept. 3.—The Havana correspondent of the Times says: Senor Terralbas, the holder of an important judicial post in Puerto Principe, has been dismissed from the public service for complicity in the rebellion.

The insurgents have given notice throughout the province of Santa Clara and Matanzas forbidding the planters to make sugar during the coming year, in accordance with the orders which have been received from the revolutionary committee in New York, the penalty for refusing to stop work being the destruction of the property and the burning of the sugar cane. Unless the rebels are expelled from these provinces before November, when the cane is ready for crushing, the situation will become serious, as the planters are unable to sustain the loss of the crop, and the lack of employment will deprive thousands of laborers of work and they will revolt. A quantity of arms and ammunition has been landed at Cardenas on the steamer Elliott from New York.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR SALE—Eight beautifully situated lots on Stanley avenue, which is one of the best thoroughfares of the city to persons desiring a building site; exceptionally easy terms can be arranged. Also a four-spring double seated express wagon and harness. W. Andean.

THE GEM RESTAURANT—Corner Yates and Broad streets, serves the best 15 cent meal in the city; open day and night Sept.3-1t

Mortgagee's Sale.

Tenders are invited up to the 13th inst., for the purchase of House and Lot (about 53x120 feet), on Amphion Street, known as Lot 18, block 1, map 273, to be sold under power of sale in mortgage registered in the Victoria Land Registry Office in Charge Book, vol. 10, folio 162, No. 1115G8. No tender necessarily accepted. Tenders to be sent to A. Davidson, P.O. Box 78, Victoria.

Sept. 3, 1895.

Victoria Building Society.

The 46th Drawing for an Appropriation, in connection with the above Society, will be held at Sir William Wallace Hall, Broad Street, (opposite View), on Saturday, the 7th September, 1895, at 8 p.m.

See that your shares are in good standing. By order,

A. StG. FLINT, Secr'y.

Shares on hand, which can be taken up by applying to the Secretary, at his office, 18 Broad St. sep3-td

VICTORIA THEATRE.

—ONE PERFORMANCE ONLY—

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 7TH.

A NOTABLE EVENT

Direct from an Absolute Conquest of New York for an Entire Year.

THE IRRESISTIBLE COMEDY,

TOO MUCH JOHNSON

with the Eminent Author and Comedian,

WILLIAM GILLETTE,

AND

ALL THE ORIGINAL COMPANY.

NOTE—Exactly the same cast and scenic garnishment in every detail will be seen here as characterized this production for

315 NIGHTS IN NEW YORK.

Prices—Orchestra chairs, $1.50; orchestra circle and dress circle, $1.00; gallery, 50c. Sale of seats opens to-morrow (Wednesday) morning at 9 o'clock at Jamieson's.

STANLEY PARK . . . RACES

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 7th.

STEEPLE CHASE—1 1-2 miles, open.

FREE FOR ALL TROT—Mile heats, 3 out of 5, to harness.

TWO-YEAR OLD COLTS—1-2 mile heats to harness, 2 out of 3.

Other races may be added.

Entries close Friday, Sept. 6th at 10 a.m. at the track.

Admission, 25 cents.

A number of horses in training will be sold by auction at the track on day of the races.

R. STANLEY,
Drawer 18, Victoria,

sep3-3t

THE ARMENIAN REFORMS.

Emperor William and President Faure Refused to Intervene.

London, Sept. 3.—A dispatch to the Daily News from Constantinople reports that meetings of ministers have taken place at the palace on three successive nights, lasting until midnight, to discuss Armenia. It is reported also that Emperor William has been asked to intervene, but declined on the ground that the Porte has already disregarded his advice to introduce reforms. Then President Faure was approached, but declined to act except in concert with the powers.

VANCOUVER'S BLYTHE CASE.

A Man Charged With Abduction—Customs Statistics for August.

Vancouver, Sept. 3. — Fred Goodmurphy was arraigned in the police court this morning, charged with the abduction of Lizzie Scott, a pretty young girl residing in this city. The information was laid by the girl's grandmother, with whom she lived, and who says the girl is not 16. Goodmurphy was arrested in Seattle on Saturday and brought up to Vancouver by Officer McLean.

Inland revenue returns for last month amounted to $10,625.86; customs imports dutiable, $447.40; imports free, $153.03; total duty collected, $23,241.73. Exports, $134,847.

KAMLOOPS INDIAN KILLED.

In a Drunken Row—The Guilty Party Unknown.

Kamloops, Sept. 3.—A freight train yesterday morning, seven miles east of here, ran over the body of Felix, an Indian. The body was cold when the train reached it, and on subsequent examination it was found that a bullet had pierced the left breast, penetrating the body and making its exit under the shoulder. A drunken row occurred among the Indians on Sunday night and five were arrested this morning, but no definie evidence has yet been obtained as to the guilty party.

PERSONAL.

A. K. Monroe returned this morning from the Sound.

Sheriff Widdifield, of York county, Ont., is at the Driard.

R. F. Tolmie returned this morning from a visit to Seattle.

Capt. Irving went down the west coast on the Princess Louise.

Chas. S. Wheeler and wife, of San Francisco, are at the Driard.

Rev. Dr. Campbell returned on the Topeka from a visit to Alaska.

Mrs. Ridgway Wilson and children leave for the Mainland to-morrow.

W. H. Ellis, A. Ellis and the Misses Ellis returned from the Sound this morning.

E. A. Quigley, of the Vancouver customs staff, returned from the Sound this morning and went to Vancouver on the Empress.

E. E. Evans is down from Vancouver.

J. A. and B. Rithet return by the next direct steamer to San Rafael, Cal., where they will resume their studies.

Lieut. Wintour, late of H. M. S. Pheasant, arrived down from Alaska on the City of Topeka to join H. M. S. Hyacinth, to which ship he has been appointed navigating lieutenant.

J. B. McKilligan, receiver of the street railway company, who has been in Great Britain on business connected with the company, passed through Winnipeg yesterday on his way home.

J. S. Willison, editor of the Toronto Globe, and Mrs. Willison, will arrive here by the steamer from Vancouver this evening. Mr. Willison has been making a tour of the western country during the last few weeks.

CHINA RIOTS CONTINUE.

Missionaries Driven Out and Many Native Christians Attacked.

Mobs Loot Stations in Western China Without Restraint.

New York, Sept. 3.—Reports of the outrages on missionaries in China have come from members of the American Baptist Missionary Union to the Baptist Missionary Magazine, which show that the uprisings were more general than has been told before. During the last week of May and the first of June all the missionary stations in Western China were looted by mobs and 146 missionaries, men, women and children were driven away, escaping only with their lives. In the province of Szechuan, the largest in the empire, there were many small stations scattered over the valley of the Yangtse river. Most of the missionaries had gone to the field in the past five years. While the authorities seemed to have tried in some instances to protect the missionaries, the only service they were able to render was to help them to escape. The missionaries fled hundreds of miles down the river, travelling on rafts and in house boats, hardly carrying as much as a change of clothing, and reaching places of safety only after two weeks of hardship.

In Chengtu, the capital of the province of Szechuan, a placard was posted on May 28, asserting that the "foreign barbarians" were hiring evil characters to steal small children from them. The next day a mob of several thousand tore down the Canadian Methodist Mission and the property of the two Protestant societies and the Catholic building. The missionaries appealed to the magistrate of the city, but he told them he was powerless to help them. With the aid of some friendly natives they effected their escape. Then the cry went up: "The time has come to turn all the missionaries out of Szechuan." A part of the mob divided into smaller parties and took the various roads out of town, en route for the other mission centre. In all cities the most inflammatory placards were posted on the walls. Riots immediately followed.

The Baptist missionaries believe the riots were incited by members of the official class. They kept in the background, however, and to all appearances the students were at the bottom of the mischief. They published a placard fixing the date for the destruction of the missionary property at Sui Chaufu and for killing the magistrate, who was suspected of desiring to protect foreigners. In most cases the missionaries, while their property was being destroyed, left the cities and hid in the neighborhood, awaiting an opportunity to escape. They had native friends who helped them to secure boats and to put the women and children aboard. At Sui Chaufu Messrs. Warner and Wellwood and Dr. Finch got their valuable papers and silver out of town and secreted them. Here, as everywhere, the trouble came like a thunder clap out of a clear sky. Sunday's services were well attended, quiet and very impressive, and three candidates were baptised by immersion. On Monday, June 3, the city was flooded with placards.

London, Sept. 3.—The Times correspondent at Shanghai says: Chinese Christians are being brutally treated near Hingwa, province of Folkien, houses have been burned and property and cattle stolen. One person was fatally wounded. The magistrate refuses to interfere. He had received an ambiguous proclamation referring to the Kucheng massacre and inciting a rising against the Christians.

CHOLERA IN RUSSIA.

2,205 Cases and 718 Deaths in 37 Days in Volhynia.

St. Petersburg, Sept. 3.—Official returns show that there have been 2,205 cases of cholera and 718 deaths from that disease in the government of Volhynia between July 11 and August 17.

London, Sept. 3.—Two cases of alleged cholera have occurred at Grimsby.

PORTLAND IS PREPARING.

For Cholera—The Situation is Considered Serious.

Portland, Sept. 3.—The prevalence of cholera in Honolulu and in the Orient has created a scare here. The board of health is already adopting stringent measures to repel its invasion. City physician Wheeler says that at no time have the Pacific Coast cities been so seriously menaced by the scourge as now. All vessels coming from foreign ports will be carefully examined and quarantined if necessary.

American News.

Storm Lake, Iowa, Sept. 3.—Great excitement prevails here over the closing of the Buena Vista State Bank. The depositors are largely people with earnings of years entrusted to the bank. A big crowd fills the streets, and it would only need a word to lead to deeds of violence. The business methods of those who ran the institution have caused great indignation.

Bloomington, Ill., Sept. 3.—During the labor day exercises here, just after the speakers had finished their addresses, the stand on which they stood gave way. Thirty persons went down to the ground with a crash and three young ladies were seriously injured and may not recover.

New York, Sept. 3.—The stock market opened strong and animated. Speculation is now buoyant in tone.

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder
World's Fair Highest Medal and Diploma.

REPORTED RIOTS DENIED.

Archdeacon Wolfe Denies the Report of the Second Riots.

London, Sept. 2.—Archdeacon Wolfe has sent a cablegram to this city stating that the reports of riots at Foo Chow, are untrue. The archdeacon probably alludes to the reports of riots at Foo Chow, which were published on August 22. According to these reports a mob had attacked the American mission, injured four native scholars and forced the American teachers to take flight.

INSURGENTS ROUTED AGAIN.

According to Official Reports, as Usual, With Great Loss.

Havana, Sept. 2.—The column of Gen. Canaltas routed the band headed by Maceo to the south of Roman Las Yaguas on Saturday. The insurgents were very much outnumbered by the Spaniards, and they were driven from their positions and encampment, leaving 36 killed and 18 wounded. The Spanish loss was one officer and 12 soldiers killed, and 9 officers and 39 soldiers wounded.

The official report of the engagement says that the column of Gen. Canaltas numbered 850, while Maceo's forces numbered 3500. The firing lasted for eight hours and the ammunition of the insurgents was captured by the troops, as well as their mail. Of the officers wounded four were captains and four lieutenants. General Canaltas himself was wounded, it is said, slightly. When the insurgents were finally dispersed they went in the direction of Songo, and the troops followed in pursuit.

TORONTO'S NEW THEATRE.

The Moral City Erects the Finest Play House in Canada.

Toronto, Sept. 2.—The new Princess theatre of this city, the handsomest play house in Canada, was opened this evening by Frederick Warde, who gave his first eastern production of Grier Harrison's romantic drama "Runnymede." The house was crowded, the audience being a fashionable one, while the play scored an instantaneous hit. Fred Warde was an ideal Robin Hood, and was ably supported by Charles D. Herman, A. C. Deltwy, Fannie Gillette and Fanny Bowman. The production was on a sumptuous scale. Warde made a graceful speech, congratulating the people of Toronto on their new acquisition and complimenting Manager Connoly and the builders for their taste and thoroughness in the decoration and construction.

AMERICAN PLAY IN ENGLAND

Augustus Thomas' "Alabama" Enthusiastically Received in London.

London, Sept. 2.—The Garrick theatre was crowded with a representative audience to-night upon the occasion of the first production in London of "Alabama" by Agustus Thomas. The play was produced under the direction of F. S. Willard, and was well received throughout. Mr. Willard received an ovation when he made his first appearance for the evening on the stage, and after each act there were repeated recalls. Miss Marion Terry and Jack Mason were received with special favor. Upon the fall of the curtain there were loud calls for the author and for a speech, which met with a noisy opposition from a small portion of the gallery. Mr. Willard finally advanced to the front of the curtain and said: "The author is three thousand miles away and doubtless anxiously awaiting your verdict. What shall I tell him?" This was met with loud applause, mingled with a few hisses. There were many Americans present.

ANXIETY IN COLOMBIA.

Fears That Alfaro May Aid the Liberals—Slow Work on the Canal.

Colon, Colombia, Sept. 2.—It is true that tranquility prevails in this country but it is accomplished by much anxiety lest those who were beaten in the recent revolution should again make an effort to overturn the existing order of things. It is well known and admitted that General Alfaro has among his followers a large number of Colombian Liberals, and each victory he gains over the legitimate government of Ecuador but increases the fear of further trouble in Colombia. Should Alfaro arrive in power in Ecuador it is confidently expected that his aid will be extended to the Liberals of this country to achieve their ends. He has over 1,000 men at Panama. The situation at this moment has a most depressing effect on business. Exchange on New York is at 35 per cent.

Operations on the canal continue in that beaten path, confined, however, to Cutebra and its immediate vicinity. The number of hands employed is about 1,500 men. One cannot say that much work is being done, considering the number of workmen employed. The breakdown in machines such as excavators and locomotives, which are frequent, offer serious impediments. The large number of these machines at hand offer facilities in changing them, but the same mishaps are encountered. The repairs effected here are only temporary owing to the absence of any suitable machine shops. The strike which commenced among canal laborers at Cutebra continued up to Monday last, when the men resumed work with an increase of wages. Those who were getting 80 cents per day now receive 90 cents and those who got 90 cents have now been advanced to $1. The wages of mechanics have been increased 20 cents per day. It is reported that there are 250 soldiers stationed along the route of the canal.

It is stated that the British government will grant a subsidy to the Halifax and Bermuda company, which will enable their cable to be extended to the West Indies.

It is reported from Atratto that during the early part of last month several strong earthquakes were felt in that vicinity, completely destroying the village of Cupica, and that all the houses have been demolished. Many landslides took place at the same time, damaging the adjacent plantations. Sickness has broken out among the inhabitants. The government of the department has ordered funds sent to the victims of the catastrophe, and asks the prefects of other provinces to solicit aid for the sufferers.

Authentic information is received here that General Alfaro's troops have taken Quito. General Sarasti, who led the government forces, fled to the American legation and Salacazer fled to the Peruvian legation.

President Caro gives public assurances that Colombia is in a tranquil state and late reports of an uprising are denied.

WONDERFUL JETTIES.

Built to Secure Deep Water for Galveston Harbor.

One of the greatest engineering feats of modern times, says the Galveston correspondent of the St. Louis Republic, is the construction of the wonderful jetties built to secure deep water for ocean steamers in the bay of Galveston. Anyone who never saw these jetties at Galveston has no idea of the magnitude of this scheme to get deep water. From 1870 until four years ago the United States government has been letting contracts intermittently for this work. Each appropriation would be something like $100,000. When the amount was expended there would be a long delay, until another appropriation was made, and little good resulting from the work. In 1891 Uncle Sam took the bit in his teeth and determined to rush things. He entered in to a contract for $6,250,000 of work. The contractors have already expended about $4,000,000, and say they will require $1,800,000 more.

There are two jetties, known as the north and the south jetty. The south jetty begins at the north end of Galveston island and runs in a northeasterly direction 32,800 feet, or 6.2 miles. When it is completed it will be seven miles long. The north jetty starts at Bolivar peninsula, and is now built for four and a half miles. The two jetties, probably two miles apart at the shore end, gradually approach each other as they run into the gulf, so that at the water end there is but a narrow channel and a sort of funnel is formed.

Within the bay thus formed the water is sufficiently deep for the safe anchorage of the largest ocean steamers, but near the head, or small end of the funnel, these jetties make a sand bar. It has been growing in recent years, and there was great fear that large vessels would be shut out of the harbor.

This is the simple duty the jetties are supposed to perform: When the tide comes up into the bay it comes from deep water and brings little sand. When it goes out through the narrow channel formed by the jetties, the current is naturally stronger and swifter, the water is shallower, and it carries the sand into the sea. In a few words, this is the plan of the jetty makers. In addition the jetties make a safe harbor within their bounds. The sea never runs high there.

That portion of the jetties nearest the shore is made of ordinary limestone; further out it is made of granite, taken from Granite mountain, at Marble Falls, Tex. These jetties at the top will average about fifteen feet in width, at the base about 100 feet. They are of an average of eighteen feet deep. Try to form an idea of the amount of stone that has gone into the work! The quarries at Granite mountain have been sending to Galveston jetties twenty car loads of thirty tons each twenty-six days in the month for the past four years—nearly 750,000 tons, and yet not more than forty per cent. of the material used so far has been granite. A five-ton block of granite is the minimum used—the waves would make plaything of lighter weights—and a ten-ton block costs $44.

Out over these jetties, on a trestle built over the rocks, runs a railroad track. It is a standard guage, but a fussy little engine hauls the cars. Nowhere is the railroad track more than four or five feet above the water. Four miles out sea worms damaged the wood work of the trestle so much that the track was abandoned and another built along side of it.

At the water end of the jetty a squad of men are engaged in sending big pine poles forty-five feet long, into the sand. The occupation is a most hazardous one. The gulf current is very strong here and once a man loses his footing, precarious at best, it is all over. As the piles are driven and the trestle formed the railroad track is extended. Carloads of granite are run out and unloaded. There is no placing of this stone. It is dumped into the water and allowed to find its own resting place. Carload after carload is dumped into one spot without showing above the surface and without perceptible effect. When the winds blow for days from one direction and the gulf runs high the danger and the discomfort of the work increase greatly. The breakers strike the jetty and go high into the air.

The contract for the work is claimed to be the largest single contract ever let by the United States government, and while an immense amount of money is being literally thrown into the sea, the cost of these jetties will be insignificant compared to the benefits if the plan succeeds. It will be the longest jetty system in the world, and all the west will derive benefits. Already an immense waterway business is done at Galveston. It is estimated that one-half the cotton crop of Texas, 3,000,000 bales, is shipped from this inland city. The bar which it is proposed to destroy with these jetties, does not prevent the entrance of steamers now; but the increase in business a free and safe port will cause can hardly be imagined.

ATTACKED BY BULLS.

A Curious Incident of Railroad Travel in Spain.

A report has been received in Paris of an extraordinary encounter between a herd of bulls and a railway train on the Spanish and Portuguese frontier. The incident occurred between Moravel and Canaveral, close to the Portuguese frontier. The train was traversing a long plain, similar to hundreds of others which are used as grazing land in Spain, when the driver noticed a number of bulls on the track some distance ahead. He did not slacken speed, but blew the whistle repeatedly, with the result that the herd cleared out of the way with the exception of one, which suddenly lowered its head, and with a fierce bellow made straight for the engine. The result was disastrous for the bull. The animal was completely cut to pieces, and masses of quivering flesh clung to the wheel and machinery, so much so that further progress was impossible until the engine had been cleaned. The officials had decided to do so when, without a moment's warning, the remainder of the herd, infuriated probably by the sight of the blood, dashed upon them. There was a precipitate rush for the nearest compartments, and the last man had scarcely scrambled in when the bulls attacked the carriages and renewed the assault again and again, to the consternation of the passengers. The gendarme in charge of the train collected, as opportunities offered, a heap of stones, and energetically pelted the bulls, besides firing a number of shots. For two hours the battle raged, and at last, as night came on, the bulls seemed to have had enough of it, and took themselves off, to the immense relief of the passengers. But this was not the end of their adventures for on arriving at Valencia de Alcantara the passengers discovered that the connecting Portuguese train had left, and they were obliged to put up for the night as best they could in the little frontier town.—Westminster Gazette.

LIVING STONES IN FALKLAND.

A Curious Specimen of Plant Life Found in the Islands.

The most curious kind of vegetable plant life in existence are the so-called "living stones" of the Falkland Islands. Those islands are among the most cheerless spots in the world, being constantly subjected to a strong polar wind. In such a climate it is impossible for trees to grow erect, as they do in other countries, but nature has made amends by furnishing a supply of wood in the most curious shape imaginable. The visitor to the Falklands sees scattered here and there singular shaped blocks of what appears to be weather-beaten and moss-covered boulders in various sizes. Attempt to turn one of these "boulders" over and you will meet with a surprise, because the stone is actually anchored by roots of great strength; in fact, you will find that you are fooling with one of growth, and it is said to be next to impossible to work the odd-shaped blocks into fuel, because it is perfectly devoid of "grain" and appears to be nothing but a twisted mass of woody fibre.—London Exchange.

COAL SHIPMENTS.

Wellington Led in Them for the Month of August.

The coal shipments from Nanaimo, Wellington and Union during August were as follow:

WELLINGTON SHIPPING.

Date.	Name and Destination.	Tons.
1—Str.	Kahului, San Francisco	1,300
4—Str.	Topeka, San Francisco	50
5—Bark	McNear, San Francisco	1,950
9—Str.	Umatilla, Seattle	1,700
19—Str.	Kahului, San Francisco	1,250
22—Str.	City of Topeka, Sitka	70
24—Str.	Umatilla, Seattle	1,300
29—Str.	Progressist, San Francisco	5,300
Total		12,820

UNION SHIPPING.

1—Str.	Costa Rica, San Francisco	2,650
17—Str.	Costa Rica, San Francisco	2,650
17—Bk.	Richard III., San Francisco	1,700
17—Str.	De Bay, San Francisco	600
25—Str.	Mineola, San Francisco	3,150
Total		10,750

NEW V. C. CO. SHIPPING.

8—Str.	Willapa, Port Townsend	80
8—Str.	Angeles, Port Townsend	15
12—Str.	Pioneer, Port Townsend	48
12—Str.	Capilano, Sitka	120
12—Str.	Capilano, Juneau	180
12—Str.	Willapa, Port Townsend	20
17—Str.	Pioneer, Port Townsend	20
17—Str.	Peter Iverson, San Francisco	4,650
23—Ship	Wachusett, San Francisco	2,300
24—Str.	Sea Lion, Port Townsend	52
24—Str.	Pioneer, Port Townsend	30
24—Str.	Willapa, Port Townsend	72
25—Str.	Holyoke, Port Townsend	31
26—Bk.	Detroit, San Jose, Guatemala	1,400
28—Str.	Willapa, Port Townsend	17
Total		9,826

Total shipments August	32,902
Total shipments July	54,981
Decrease August	22,079

None But Ayer's at the World's Fair.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla enjoys the extraordinary distinction of having been the only blood purifier allowed an exhibit at the World's fair, Chicago. Manufacturers of other sarsaparillas sought by every means to obtain a showing of their goods, but they were all turned away under the application of the rule forbidding the entry of patent medicines and nostrums. The decision of the World's fair authorities in favor of Ayer's Sarsaparilla was in effect as follows: "Ayer's Sarsaparilla is not a patent medicine. It does not belong to the list of nostrums. It is here on its merits."

—The line of Lace Curtains which we have lately received, is the best value we have had for a long time. Everybody is pleased with them and they sell at first sight. Weiler Bros. •

—We draw your attention to our great stock of Carpets. We can suit you. Give us a trial. Weiler Bros. •

F. S. & C. For All Points on Puget Sound

"P. S. & C." applied to steamer Rosaue means, fast, safe and comfortable. This new steamer leaves Victoria daily at 9 a.m., except Sundays, for Port Townsend and Seattle, arriving at Seattle at 4 p.m., connecting with steamer Flyer daily for Tacoma, and Great Northern trains for all points east and south. Returning—Steamer leaves Seattle at 11:30 p.m. daily, except Sundays, arriving at Victoria at 6:30 a.m. Local and through tickets at Great Northern R.R. office, 75 Government street. •

—The anniversary of the Uniform Rank branch of Pythianism will be celebrated to-morrow evening by a social dance in Castle Hall. Music will be supplied by the Richarson orchestra.

—Banish dull care by using Adams' Tutti Frutti. It aids digestion and gives tone to the system. Refuse imitations.

—Wire cloth for screen doors, meat safes, etc. Shore's hardware.

RURAL HOUSE,

Saanichton Station, - V. & S. Railway.

This beautiful and healthy resort is now re-opened under the management of J. J. Gray. The accommodation this hotel affords is equal to any. Persons desiring a few days of quiet rest will find this a most charming retreat. Wines are of the best only.

TENDERS WANTED.

TENDERS.

are invited for the purchase of 3230 acres of land on Pender Island, which will be disposed of cheap.

This island lies on the line of traffic between Victoria and the mainland, about 30 miles from the former. Has wharf and P. O. mail four days in the week.

Tenders received to noon on 10th Sept.

Apply H. J. ROBERTSON, Times Office.

aug29-tf.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE

The Annual General Meeting of the Stockholders of the Union Colliery Company of British Columbia, Limited Liability, will be held at the office of the Company, in the City of Victoria, on Wednesday, the second day of October next, at 11 a.m.

Dated Victoria, 31st August, 1895.

CHAS. E. POOLEY, Secretary.

aug31-td

NOTICE

The Annual General Meeting of the shareholders of the Esquimalt and Nanaimo Railway Company will be held at the office of the Company in the City of Victoria, on Wednesday, the second day of October next, at 11 a.m.

Dated Victoria, 31st August, 1895.

CHAS. E. POOLEY, Secretary.

aug31-td

NOTICE.

Take notice that application will be made at the next sitting of the Board of Licensing Commissioners for the City of Victoria, for a transfer of license to sell wines, spirits and other fermented liquors by retail on the premises known as the Bay View Saloon, situate at the corner of Government and Humboldt Streets, Victoria, from the present holder thereof, John Roberts, to Joseph Hazelwood King, of 105 Fisguard Street, Victoria.

Dated the 17th day of July, 1895.

JOHN ROBERTS.

aug10-1m JOSEPH H. KING.

NOTICE

In the Matter of the Estate of William Reay, late of North Saanich, deceased, Intestate.

All persons who are indebted to the estate of the above named deceased are required to pay the amount of their indebtedness forthwith, and all persons who have claims against the estate are required to forward particulars thereof by the 31st day of August, 1895, to Messrs. Yates & Jay, 22 Bastion Street, Victoria.

Dated the 13th day of August, A. D. 1895.

J. W. REAY, Administrator.

au10-td

THE BRITISH SHIP

"GLENALVON"

(2146 Tons Register,)

Having been substituted for the "Celtic Queen," previously advertised, will sail from Liverpool for Victoria about the middle of October. Cargo may be engaged and further particulars obtained on application to the undersigned.

R. P. RITHET & CO., LTD.

British Ship "Howth"

Will commence loading in Liverpool for Victoria about September 15th, and having the greater part of her cargo engaged will have prompt despatch. For further particulars apply to

ROBERT WARD & CO., LTD.

tf Temple Building.

UNDERTAKERS.

CHAS. HAYWARD

(Established 1867.)

Funeral Director and Embalmer

Government Street, Victoria.

THOS. STOREY,

No. 90 Johnson street, VICTORIA, B.C.

FUNERAL DIRECTOR AND EMBALMER.

TERMS REASONABLE.

LEGAL NOTICES.

Land Registry Act.

Lot 3 Block XVI; lot 25, block XVIII; lot 12, block XIX; lots 13 and 20, block XX; lot 17, block XXX; lots 20 and 28, block XXXI; lot 29, block XXXIV lot 1, block XXXV; lot 4, block XXXVII; lots 2 and 20, block XXXIX; the easterly 2-3 of lot 21, block XL; lot 13, block XLVIII; lot 2, block L; lot 7, block LI; part of district lot 185, in the city of Vancouver.

A certificate of indefeasible title to the above lots will be issued to James Charles Prevost, guardian of the estate of Ernest Wilfred Pratt, otherwise known as Ernest Pratt, on the 28th day of September, 1896, unless in the meantime a valid objection thereto be made to me in writing by some person claiming the estate or interest therein or any part thereof.

T. O TOWNLEY, District Registrar.

Land Registry Office, Vancouver, 24th June, 1895. 3m.

Land Registry Act.

In the Matter of the Application of Peter Steele for a Certificate of Indefeasible Title to the following portions of Sections XXXI and XXXII., Esquimalt District, viz.:

All that piece or parcel of land forming a portion of Section XXXII., Esquimalt District, together known as Lots 20 and 21, according to a survey and plan made by R. Homfray, C. E., and more particularly described as follows: To wit: Commencing at the N. E. corner of said section, thence running westerly along the northern boundary of said section 346 links, thence south 475 links, thence easterly to the eastern boundary of said section, 351 links; thence northward along the said boundary to the point of beginning, 502 links.

Also that piece or parcel of land known as Buckley's Orchard, and forming a portion of Section XXXI. Esquimalt District, more particularly described as follows: To wit: Commencing at a point on the northern boundary of the said section 14 feet six inches distant from the N. E. corner of before mentioned Section XXXII., thence running easterly along the said boundary 400 feet, thence southerly and parallel to the eastern boundary of the first above described piece of land 325 feet, thence at right angles west 350 feet, thence north to the point of beginning, 198 feet.

Also all that piece or parcel of land forming another portion of Section XXXI., Esquimalt District, bounded as follows, viz.: On the west by the last described piece of land known as Buckley's Orchard, on the south by a line drawn from the south easterly corner of said last described piece to the Craigflower road and parallel to the northern boundary of the said Section XXXI., to the eastward by the Craigflower road, and to the northward by the northern boundary of said Section XXXI.

NOTICE is hereby given that a certificate of indefeasible title to the above lands will be issued to Peter Steele on the 20th day of September, 1895, unless in the meantime a valid objection thereto be made to me in writing by a person claiming an estate or interest therein or any part thereof.

S. Y. WOOTTON, Deputy Registrar-General.

Land Registry Office, Victoria, June 24, 1895.

CARPETS! CARPETS!! CARPETS!!!

We have just received a splendid range

—OF—

Brussels, Tapestry and Milton Carpets,

in the very latest designs and colorings.

—ALSO—

Hearth Rugs, Door Mats, etc., to Match.

NOTE.—You cannot do better than select from our immense stock. Every one can see something that will suit their pocket and taste.

WEILER BROS,

51 to 55 Fort Street.

IN LAVA LANDS.

Notes of the Excursion to Hawaii, by Miss Cameron.

BERNICE BISHOP MUSEUM III.

At home in Victoria we had often seen flower pots and rude ornaments made from cocoa-nut shells, but the beautifully polished and exquisitely wrought dishes from this source exhibited in the museum were a revelation to us. The largest nuts furnished bowls for festive occasions, "high teas," etc., and held individual portions of the national dish, poi. Cocoa-nut shell are also the orthodox cups from which awa or native whiskey is drunk. These awa drinking cups are made of three forms, the common half nut, the end of a small nut, and a transverse half section, this last form reserved for "medicine men."

Hawaiians have a novel method of destroying rats and mice. They shoot them with tiny arrows from diminutive bows. It is an odd thing that knowing the bow and arrow, these people have never made the weapon on a large scale or employed it in warfare, but have reserved its terrors solely for "rats and mice and such small deer."

We saw two specimens of the looking glass of the ancient Hawaiians. They were simply polished pieces of lava cut into circular discs, which when placed in water would serve their purpose fairly well.

An interesting section contained the tools of the ancient days before Honolulu boasted corner hardware stores and advertised bargain days. We saw adzes weighing ten pounds side by side with beautifully shaped chisels less in weight then an ounce. The heavy work of felling trees of hard wood for idols, the labor of shaping and excavating canoes demanded tools that should be both adaptable and reliable. The handles of these tools are of hau, wood and a bit of kapa cloth or banana leaf was inserted between the wooden handle and the stone tool, the two parts being firmly bound together with cocoa-nut fibres. Certainly the Hawaiian of olden times could accomplish wonders with very rude tools.

The natives had a tradition that the bones of a beardless man were charmed and that tools or weapons made from such bones were the most effective of their kind. We saw a queer looking weapon made of the shin bone of a certain beardless man who rejoiced in the generous name of Kuliakalanaia. His bones were desired for fish hooks and so he was murdered and we were gravely assured that his manufacturer always secured a full basket when he fished with him. Surely Kuliakalanaia had much glory. In his life that locked jaw name, and after death immortal association with March Browns, Coachmen and Jock Scots.

The side of the museum labeled "Amusements," shows the Hawaiians in a lighter vein. The most general relaxation was the hula or dance. They had contests of running, boxing, wrestling of many kinds, throwing the spear, canoe-racing; they had cock fights; they had cup and ball, tops, cat's cradle, tag, hunt the button, kite-flying, stilt-walking, and they had as many "counting out" formulae as our school children of to-day.

In the line of musical instruments we saw conch-shells used for trumpets, gourds for drums and bamboo clappers.

An aristocratic sport was coasting. Slides were made on the mountain side, smoothed and strewn with dried grass. The sled was made as smooth as glass and then carefully oiled. One can imagine the speed thus attained, but it is more difficult to appreciate the pleasure of coasting down a side hill in a temperature of 80 in the shade.

Florists' catalogues mention "dog-tooth violets," but what do you think of "dog-tooth anklets"? We saw a pair which contained nineteen hundred teeth and which were worn in the hula dances. One glance at these ornaments would make a dentist's heart beat with envy as he thought of all the solid enjoyment which nineteen hundred extractions would furnish.

Chief among weapons was the spear, which often performed a three-fold function—on its point was carried during the march its owner's food supply, on the field it did deadly service, after the battle it bore transfixed the dead body of the soldier. So, I suppose, the Hawaiian mother paraphrased the historic injunction of the Spartan matron, and bade her departing son return with his spear or on it.

Passing along we see idols little and big, idols representing all sorts and conditions of men, and idols representing nothing in the heavens above or the earth beneath or the waters under the earth. We were assured that ancient Hawaiians had forty thousand gods! So you see, a man worshipped one, his wife another, and the children had a separate diety. Hula dancers had a peculiar divinity of their own to serve, so had fishermen, so had doctors—there were enough to go round. There were special and distinctive gods, a god of the winds, a god of precipices, a god of peace and a myriad of gods of war. In the days of the early missions the importation gods followed, and the Spanish immigrants introduced the Hebrew legends of the old Scriptures.

Certainly the ancient gods interested themselves in the affairs of men in a very practical way, for they marched to battle with the chiefs and by their terrible visages put the enemy to rout, unless indeed his gods were uglier. We proceeded to investigate these hideous images. Let me introduce you to the Poison God. He is, please, a yard high and a foot broad, (this by actual measurement) it makes you think of the mental arithmetic class and you feel like demanding his "cubic contents." Dog's teeth are inserted in his gums, and his head is adorned with human hair fastened into his wooden scalp with flat pegs. Don't like the picture?

The next thing noticed were two curious double edged wooden platters of elliptical form, used as bait dishes by a king of Hawaii. A human victim was cut up and left to decompose for several days, then put on these platters and carried out to sea. The oil from the "bait," which was allowed to drip into the water, attracted the sharks, and the trail thus laid drew them into deep water where the king and court fought them. Gentle and joyous sport suited these guileless children of the Pacific. In the literature and art departments many quaint and valuable exhibits are to be seen. I was much interested in a steel engraving representing the death of Capt. Cook, and inscribed "To the Right Honorables the Lords Commissioners for executing the office of Lord High Admiral of Great Britain this plate representing the death of Capt. Cook is humbly inscribed by their most obedient and humble servant, John Webber, published 1784."

An old, but well preserved oil painting bears the legend, "George Vancouver, English Navigator, and a true friend to Hawaii. Born 1768; died May 10th, 1798." This brought to my mind the restored photo in the show case of Eyres & Co., of Victoria, of the neglected grave of the great voyager.

Another thing which turned our minds homeward was a Hawaiian drum said to be made from a pine log which once floated from the northwest coast of North America to the Sandwich islands. I could not help wondering if this hollow cylinder which now rests with its skin head intact securely in its glass case had not once been tossed odt in the waste flume of a Burrard Inlet lumber mill. Who knows?

The most amusing exhibit I saw was a glass case containing writing specimens of Hawaiian royalty. They were funny. Here is one verbatim, "Mr. li and Miss Victoria presents there compliments to Mr. Gillman and am happy to say that they will be able to attend his dinner party at one o'clock this forenoon." I tried to imagine Mr li ano Miss Victoria in their very best festive dusters presenting themselves at Mr. Gillman's (whoever he might be) at one o'clock in the forenoon on dinner bent. I wonder Mr. Gillman did not tremble in his shoes; he would have, had he but seen those "bait" dishes we had just been gazing upon.

With apologies to the printer, allow me to close my paper on the Berniee Bishop Museum with this curio in the way of names. I would modestly recommend it to godparents who wish to give their wards something handsome and scarcely know where to find the means. Here it is: "David Laamea Kamanakapuu Mahinulani Nalolehuolalani Luna'alani Kalakaua, seventh King of Hawaii." I solemnly attest that so his authentic portrait styles him. I have nothing extenuated nor set down aught in malice.

AGNES DEANS CAMERON.

FACIAL EXPRESSION.

Darwinian Theory of Evolution Resemblance of Men to Other Beings.

Accepting the Darwinian theory of our pedigree, it would be strange if there were no resemblance between expressions of men and the expressions of other living beings. We need not draw the line at vertebrates, or even at living creatures; pansies are very like some old maids (in expression), or some old maids are very like pansies. Among beasts it may be allowed that man and the dog grow like each other (as man and wife are said to do) because they live so much in company. The dog absorbs the foibles, vanities and petty passions of man, reproducing them in his facial expression. A fox-terrier, from attending an empty-headed youth, becomes an ideal whipper-snapper. A shallow knowledge of the world, a pert omniscience, a tedious air of being up to date, a haste in flippant and conventional repartee, announce themselves in the aspect of the fox-terrier, and of the young man whom he keeps. The collie, again, wears the expression of earnest and skilled industry, practiced on the hills in the open air, under a master, who, perhaps, has the Bible in his plaid-neuk—or, if not the Bible, last week's newspaper. The influence of landscape work and atmosphere which made James Hogg a poet, have made the collie the beautiful dog, both practical and poetical, which we admire. There are the lachrymose serum "deep in the dark of his melancholy eyes," memories of shepherds "smoored" to death, and of lambs lost in the snow wreaths of White Combe or Peuch-rise. It may be truly said, however, that the human shepherd does not usually possess the deep, tender, hazel eyes and irresistibly pleading expression of his sheep dog, which is all the better for the lassies! It is difficult to account for the beautiful melancholy of the Dandie Dinmont's expression, and for his bewitching eyes of hazel. In fact, he is not a sentimental dog, though a minor poet might covet his expression. His ideal (as a friend of his remarked) is "an empty room full of rats." Dr. John Brown detected in the Dandie the influence of the covenant, which Pepper or Mustard must have inherited quite unconsciously.

A familiar example of a human and animal likeness produced by companionship in degraded tastes is the instance of the bull dog. Mr. Bill Sikes and his hound grew to favor each other, though the dog (like the lion, as compared with the serpent in "Mort d'Arthur") is "the more natural beast of the twain." The crushed nose, the slobber lips, all red and wet, the sporting patch over one eye, the tenacious jaw, and a certain indefeasible good humor, kindness, and honesty makes the bull dog one in type with the old British prize-fighter. There are much worse types, as the spoiled, spiteful fine lady's "King Charles" lap-dog, or the pettifogging toy terrier, or the slinking, nocturnal, disreputable lurcher, at the heel of the slinking, nocturnal, disreputable loafer, its owner. If any mere human being could be as noble as a deer hound looks, or as honest as a mastiff looks, or as benevolent as a Newfoundland can look, it would be the better for our race. But, in expression, these dogs are apt to excel all that humanity can do by way of performance. What makes them look so delightfully virtuous? The doctrine of evolution is probably at a loss here, for man, by the hypothesis, is a more highly developed animal than the dog, whereas the expression of the dog often indicates virtues not yet attained by man. Lord Byron's epitaph on Boatswain would not be cynical, if the expression worn by some dogs were the flower of centuries of exemplary conduct in their ancestors. But probably there is some other explanation.

While man favors the dog, woman is clearly akin to the cat. Domestic in habits, fond of personal neatness, addicted to staying out all night, or nearly so, at parties, inclined to scratch if sat upon, inexplicable, ineffable, unfathomable, and extremely interesting, woman answers among the higher vertebrates to the cat. The Romans, as soon as they had the cat (felis) called their daughters by the name of pussy (felicula). There is a funeral stone to the names of such a poor pretty puss at Aliscans, the old Roman sepulchre near Arles. Our common language recognizes what is so obvious in the phrase for matrimonial disputes, "a cat and dog life." "It is all cat now!" said the husband, who had been advised to make concessions for the sake of a quiet life. There is a good deal of the serpent in all cats, of the serpent which beguiled our mother, Eve, and bequeathed its subtlety to her daughters. In Brittany the peasants say that if you tread on a cat's tail a serpent will come forth and bite you. The analogy, then, between feline and feminine facial expression has been obvious in all stages of society. We mortals are also like frogs, and marmosets, ravens and rabbits, while Mr. Ruskin's "self-made man" was very like a perch—a greedy, foolish fish. It is certain, however, that men's minds are not always to be judged on the evidence of features or expression which they share with the clients of AEsop and Mr. Darwin. Physiognomy is fallacious, and he who looks like a lamb may be, in name, a Wolfe (of Quebec), and in nature—what the lion ought to be, but is not.—London News.

DAZZLED INSECTS.

Fluttering Around the Electric Lights, to Their Own Hurt.

The arc lamp has always had a strange fascination for birds and insects. The public has become quite accustomed to the periodical publication of statistics on the number of birds of passage killed on the various coast light-houses by dashing against the glass in which the arc lantern was enclosed, drawn by the brightness of the light, and also to the stories of sparrows that have built their nests within the arc globes and persisting in returning when dislodged. The arc lamp has, moreover, been the means of strengthening many of the best entomological collections in the country by the addition of rare insects that had formerly been most difficult to capture. Those insects were almost invariably specimens of land species; but an unusual phenomenon has lately been observed in several towns, the streets of which are lighted by the arc lamp. Immense swarms of water beetles would surge toward the lights, and in the morning the carcasses of these aquatic coleoptera would be found lying by bushels at the base of the lamp-posts. The insects would charge in solid column against the arcs, and fill the interior of the globes until the carbons were choked and the lamp went out. When daylight tame the survivors returned to the neighboring ponds and bid themselves in the mud. A similar feature of the recent destruction of elms in New York and the New England states is that the work of the leopard moth seems to be confined to the brilliantly lighted streets and squares. Trees in dimly lighted suburbs have been comparatively free from the attacks of both moth and beetle while the trees within the city suffered severely. In some places it is even insisted that before the introduction of the electric arc for street and park lighting, the trees were molested by few beetles, and the leopard moth was unknown.—New York Times.

—Do not wear impermeable and tight-fitting hats that constrict the blood vessels of the scalp. Use Hall's Hair Renewer occasionally, and you will not be bald.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

NOTICE

Blanchard Street, between Pandora and Chatham Streets, will be closed till further order.

E. A. WILMOT,
City Engineer.

City Hall, Victoria, Aug. 20, 1895.

NOTICE

Birdcage Walk, between Belleville and Superior Streets, is closed to public traffic.

E. A. WILMOT,
City Engineer.

Victoria, Aug. 8th.—tf

NOTICE.

Take notice that at the next sitting of the Board of Licensing Commissioners as a Licensing Court, in and for the City of Victoria, I intend to apply for a transfer of my retail liquor license for the "Nickel Plate" Saloon, Government Street, to Mr. Jacob Hasenfratz, of this city, to be held with respect to the same saloon.

Dated Victoria, B.C., the 2nd August, 1895. JOHN P. SCHMIDT.

A good Stand-by
In Sickness and Health is
JOHNSTON'S FLUID BEEF
Always keep some in the house IT STRENGTHENS.

MUNICIPAL.

NO. 249.

A BY-LAW

To Amend the Ross Bay Cemetery By-Law.

Whereas it is expedient to amend the Ross Bay Cemetery By-Law, 1894;

Therefore the Municipal Council of the City of Victoria enacts as follows:

1. Section 45 of the Ross Bay Cemetery By-Law, 1894, and the forms "C" and "D" in the said section referred to, and contained in the schedule to the said By-Law, are hereby repealed, and the said By-Law shall in all other respects remain in force and be read as if the said section 45 and the said forms "C" and "D" therein referred to had not originally been inserted in the said By-Law.

2. The following Section shall be inserted in lieu of Section 45 so repealed in said By-Law:

"45. Every application for permission to inter the body of any person shall be accompanied by a certificate of a duly qualified medical practitioner setting forth clearly his opinion as to the cause of death."

3. This By-Law may be cited as the Ross Bay Cemetery By-Law, 1894, Amendment By-Law, 1895.

Passed the Municipal Council the 15th day of August, 1895.

Reconsidered, adopted and finally passed the Council the 19th day of August, 1895.

(L.S) JOHN TEAGUE,
Mayor.

WELLINGTON J. DOWLER, C.M.C.

NOTICE.

The above is a true copy of a by-law passed by the Municipal Council of the City of Victoria, on the 19th day of August, A. D. 1895, and all persons are hereby required to take notice that anyone desirous of applying to have such by-law, or any part thereof, quashed, must make his application for that purpose to the Supreme Court within one month next after the publication of this by-law in the British Columbia Gazette, or he will be too late to be heard in that behalf.

WELLINGTON J. DOWLER, C.M.C.

Proposed Local Improvement.

Notice is hereby given that under and by virtue of the Municipal Act, 1892, and Amending Acts, and By-laws made thereunder, the Corporation of the City of Victoria propose to lay a pavement of wooden blocks upon a concrete foundation on the streets or portions of streets particularly hereunder mentioned, in the City of Victoria, and to assess the cost thereof against the property fronting thereon.

STREETS OR PORTIONS THEREOF PROPOSED SO TO BE PAVED.

View Street, from Broad Street to Douglas Street;
Broad Street, from Fort Street to Yates Street;
Government Street, from Broughton Street to Johnson Street;
Yates Street, from Douglas Street to Wharf Street;
Fort Street, from Government Street to Douglas Street.

ASSESSMENT PROPOSED TO BE LEVIED THEREFOR.

View Street, $7.00 per foot frontage;
Broad Street, $8.00 per foot frontage.
Government Street, $10.50 per foot frontage;
Yates Street, $10.50 per foot frontage;
Fort Street, $11.50 per foot frontage;

divided into ten equal annual payments of interest and sinking fund.

The report of the City Engineer and City Assessor in connection with such proposed improvement and the assessment therefor upon particular lots is open for the inspection of any person at the office of the Assessor, City Hall.

Unless a Petition against such assessment by the owners of the real property, (fronting upon the streets or portions thereof proposed to be so improved), representing at least one half in value thereof, be sent to the said Council within fifteen days after publication of this notice such proposed improvement will be made as aforesaid.

By order,
WELLINGTON J. DOWLER,
C. M. C.

Victoria, B. C., 21st August, 1895.

NOTICE

Pandora street between Douglas and Blanchard street is closed to public traffic.

E. A. WILMOT,
City Engineer.

July 9, 1895.

MUNICIPAL.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that King's Road, between First St. and School alley is closed until further notice.

E. A. WILMOT,
City Engineer.

Victoria, Aug. 28, 1895. au2

NOTICE

Menzies Street, between Belleville Street and Superior Street is closed to public traffic.

E. A. WILMOT,
City Engineer.

au3-tf

NOTICE

Belleville Street, between McClure Street and Menzies Street, is closed to Public Traffic.

E. A. WILMOT,
City Engineer.

au5

NOTICE.

Birdcage Walk, between Michigan Street and the east entrance of the Government grounds, is closed to public traffic.

E. A. WILMOT,
City Engineer.

Victoria, Aug. 29, 1895. au29-tf

$25.00 REWARD.

The above reward is hereby offered for such information as shall lead to the arrest and conviction of any person or persons tampering or interfering in any way with any manhole, ventilator, flush tank, or other part of the sewerage system of the City of Victoria, or causing any impediment or obstruction to the proper and effective operation of any portion of the said system, except when acting under instructions from the City Engineer or Sanitary Officer.

By order.

WELLINGTON J. DOWLER,
C. M. C.

Victoria, B.C., August 1st, 1895.

$10 REWARD.

The above mentioned reward is hereby offered for such information as will lead to the conviction of any person or persons breaking the glass of the window of any unoccupied house or other, in the City of Victoria, or damaging in any way any portion thereof, or of the premises appertaining thereto, or removing therefrom any article belonging to the said premises, or defacing injuring or destroying any street sign or other property belonging to the Corporation of the City of Victoria.

By order.

WELLINGTON J. DOWLER,
C.M.C.

Victoria, B.C., March 20th, 1895.

Notice to Water Consumers.

The attention of consumers of water supplied from the City Water Works is hereby drawn to Sections 12, 20, and 23 of The Water Works Regulation By-Law, 1894, which provides that from the 15th day of April to the 15th day of September, both inclusive, in each year, no consumer of water of the said water works shall use such water for irrigating except on the respective days hereinafter mentioned, namely:

In the North Ward on Mondays and Thursdays.
In the Central Ward on Tuesdays and Fridays.
In the South Ward on Wednesdays and Saturdays.

If water is used for watering lawns or gardens at other than the time hereinbefore mentioned the water will be turned off, and there shall be charged in addition to ordinary rates the sum of fifty cents for each infraction.

The above penalties will be strictly enforced.

JAS. L. RAYMUR,
Water Commissioner.

Water Commissioner's Office,
14th May, 1895. m17

Notice in Respect to Thistles.

The attention of persons interested is hereby drawn to sections 3 and 5 of the Consolidated Thistle By-Law, which read as follows, viz.:

"3. Every owner, lessee, tenant, occupier, or agent for the owner or lessee, of any land, shall cut or cause to be cut down, all thistles growing upon such land before such thistles have gone to seed or come to flower."

"5. Every person convicted of an infraction of the by-law shall forfeit and pay a penalty not exceeding twenty dollars."

The said persons are also respectfully informed that this is the only notice they will receive in regard to this matter.

By order,
WELLINGTON J. DOWLER,
C. M. C.

Victoria, B. C., June 25th, 1895.

ARCHITECTS.

JNO. TEAGUE,
ARCHITECT.
Has removed to new offices, corner Broad street and Trounce avenue.

VETERINARY.

S. F. TOLMIE,
VETERINARY SURGEON.
Graduate Ont. Vet. Col., Member Ont. Vet. Med. Soc. (Late with Dr. John Wende, V.S., Buffalo, N.Y.) Office at Bray's Livery, 100 Johnson street. Telephone 182; residence telephone 417, Victoria, B. C.

SCAVENGERS.

PETER HANSEN, CITY SCAVENGER. Yards and cesspools cleaned by contract or monthly. Prompt attention given to all orders, and prices reasonable. Orders left at Dixi Ross & Co.'s and Robert Porter's, Island Market, Johnson and Douglas streets, Residence, Discovery street, between Government and Douglas. Telephone 184.

JULIUS WEST, GENERAL SCAVENGER, successor to John Dougherty. Yards and cesspools cleaned, contracts made for removing earth, etc. All orders left with Jas. Fell & Co., Fort street, grocers; Cochrane & Munn, corner Yates and Douglas streets, will be promptly attended to. Residence, 50 Vancouver St.

SOCIETIES.

B. C. PIONEER SOCIETY.
The Hall of the above society in Musgrave Block, Broad street, is open daily from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m., for the convenience of the Pioneers and their friends, who are cordially invited to visit the rooms.

VANCOUVER & QUADRA LODGE,
No. 2, A. F. & A. M., B.C.R. Regular communication the third Wednesday in each month, at Masonic Temple, corner Douglas and Fisguard streets. Sojourning brethren cordially invited. LOFTUS BROWN, Secretary.

ST. ANDREW'S AND CALEDONIAN
Society meets in their own Hall, Blanchard street on the first Friday of every month. All Scotchmen are invited to join.
E. C. SMITH, Sec.

MISCELLANEOUS.

PRIVATE DETECTIVE AGENCY.
Prompt attention given to all business. Communications strictly confidential. Address Box 207, Victoria, B.C. au13-1m

A. & W. WILSON
PLUMBERS AND GASFITTERS,
Bell Hangers and Tinsmiths. Dealers in best descriptions of Heating and Cooking Stoves, Ranges, etc. Shipping supplied at lowest rates. Broad street, Victoria, B. C. Telephone call 138

JEWELERS, ETC.

NICKLE ALARM CLOCKS, 90 CENTS.
S. A. STODDART,
The New Watchmaker and Jeweller,
68½ Yates Street.
Cleans Watches thoroughly for 75c., New Main Spring, 75c.; Balance and Pallet Staffs, $1.25. And guarantees all work for 12 months. Practical experience of over 25 years.

SMOKE GLASSES

For protecting the eyes from bright light and dust from 35 cents to $2.50.
SEE OUR PERFECTED GROUND
Smoke Glasses, the finest produced for weak and sensitive eyes.
F. W. NOLTE & CO.,
The Only Opticians, 37 Fort street

FOR SALE

FOR SALE—A cheap farm on the banks of the Koksilah river, consisting of 160 acres; about nine acres cleared; dwelling house, chicken house, barn and sheds; about 3 1-2 miles from McPherson's station; in order to effect a sale price reduced to $1,000. A. W. More & Co., Real Estate Agents, 70 Douglas street.

WANTS.

WANTED—A Lady, middle-aged, as Housekeeper to a gentleman with two little boys. To the right person a good home will be given. References required. Address B. C., Times office. sep2-3t

WANTED—A Girl or Middle-aged Woman, for general house work. Apply 178 Yates Street. au29-tf

WANTED—An honest, active gentleman or lady to travel for reliable established house; salary $780, payable $15 weekly, and expenses; situation permanent; references; enclose self-addressed stamped envelope. The Dominion Company, 316 Omaha Building, Chicago. aug15-30t

WANTED—Cash customers to buy tools of all kinds. Shore's hardware, 57 Johnson street.

WANTED HELP—Reliable men in every locality (local or traveling) to introduce a new discovery and keep our show cards tacked up on trees, fences and bridges throughout town and country. Steady employment. Commission or salary $65 per month and expenses, and money deposited in any bank when started. For particulars write The World Med. Electric Co., P.O Box 221, London, Ont., Canada. je17-3m-d&w

TO LET.

TO LET, LEASE OR SELL—The Alderlea Hotel at Duncan's Station, furnished and in full running order. Apply on the premises to the owner, W. Beaumont. 17-1m

TO LET.—Pretty cottage, five rooms and bath. Apply to Skene Lowe, 45 Carr St. may27-tf

REPAIRS! REPAIRS!
Alterations, store and office fittings, carpenter work in all its branches. Weather strips for doors and windows.
J. P. BURGESS,
23 FORT ST. 33 FORT ST. 53 FORT ST.

PICNIC HAMS, sugar cured, 13c. per lb.
COTTOLENE, Fairbank & Co., 15c.
TEAS, Lipton's, Mudaliyar, and Our Own Blends from 20c. to 50c. per lb.
R. H. JAMESON, Grocer.
23 FORT ST. 33 FORT ST. 33 FORT ST.

JOSHUA DAVIES
AUCTIONEER,
Room 7, - Board of Trade Building.

THE TIMES FOR SALE
At the following places in the City:
Sampson's Bookstore,
Corner Douglas and Johnson streets.
Campbell's Cigar Store,
Corner Yates and Government sts.
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Corner Courtney and Government sts.
Braund & Co.,
No. 62 Government street.
R. Jamieson,
Next to Post Office.
THE TIMES may be procured at above stores until a late hour each evening.

SEPTEMBER.

S.	M.	T.	W.	T.	F.	S.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15	16	17	18	19	20	21
22	23	24	25	26	27	28
29	30					

The Daily Times.

MANITOBA GOVERNORSHIP.

Hon. J. C. Patterson has at last been sworn in as governor of Manitoba, after carrying the appointment in his pocket for a year or so. The incidents connected with this office have not been to the credit of the Dominion government, but it may be said that they cannot blacken the character of that institution very seriously since the hue was already rather dark. Sir John Schultz's term of office expired nearly three years ago, when in the proper order of things his successor would have been appointed. The disputes of rival claimants and the fear of losing any constituency that might be opened had the effect of holding back the government's hand, so the office was kept dangling. Now the ministers have plucked up courage enough to decide the matter by Mr. Patterson's appointment, and have given the Manitobans one more cause for displeasure by handing to an outsider an office which they justly claim should be given to one of themselves. Mr. Patterson's appointment also has the effect of vacating the West Huron seat in the Commons, for which there will no doubt be an interesting contest. It is to be supposed that the government hopes to keep this seat by the usual bye-election tactics, the favorite combination of threatened punishments and promised rewards. These afford a strong "pull" for the government, but whether they will be effective in this instance is at least doubtful.

WHAT OF THE PRICE?

The farmers of Manitoba have secured practically the whole of a very large wheat crop in good condition, and they are now commencing to speculate as to the prices they are to receive. Last year the farmers sold nearly all their grain at uncomfortably low rates, most of it bringing about 40 cents per bushel. When all the wheat had been marketed and farmers had none left to sell prices took a jump, and the tillers of the soil had the satisfaction of seeing big profits go into the hands of dealers and millers, while they were left to enjoy the "sweat of their brows." It was about that time the McKinleyites took thought to boast of what the N. P. could do for the farmer. Naturally the agriculturist is somewhat anxious to know whether protection will serve him the same trick this year. The Winnipeg Tribune discusses the situation in this way:

"The farmers of Manitoba have fortunately a bountiful crop, and the quality of the grain is beyond all dispute the best in the world. The condition of the wheat markets of the world would justify the expectation that a good, or at least a fair, price would be obtained. But already we hear intimations of the possibility that the markets will open somewhere down nearly to 40 cents per bushel again, for the best wheat in the world, although the inferior No. 2 wheat of the Western and Southwestern States is quoted to-day on the Chicago market at a relatively much higher figure, making all allowances for freight, etc. The farmers will do well to demand that they receive, now that they have lots of wheat to sell, the benefits which they were told last summer the protective tariff gave them in the way of increased prices.

"But little is to be gained by dallying or bandying words over the absurd pretensions or the shallow sophistry of protectionism. The farmers did not get the value for their grain last year, because the business of handling the grain of this province is in the hands of a practical monopoly, and because the necessities of the farmers compelled them to sell their grain as soon as it could be got to market. A repetition of last season's experience is not at all impossible, unless prompt measures are taken to neutralize the efforts of the interests opposed to those of the farmers. It is a very serious question for the province, and one coming within the sphere of the duty of the provincial government to look into. It is also in the interest of the railway companies, and of the commercial firms and institutions, to see that the province gets full value for its products, and that it gets the full advantage in the way of prestige and immigration, which the preeminence of its products should secure. At present it is not getting either. Manitoba, it is to be feared, is at a disadvantage on account of the mode of distribution of its grain in the markets of the world."

HOW THE N. P. WAS FRAMED.

"The essential idea of protection," says the New York Times, "is legislative favor to some at the expense of the many. That idea once adopted by a party in power, legislation becomes a means of money getting. Men who seek to avoid foreign competition and to control the home market know that they can do so for a time at least through a sufficient duty. Their interest in obtaining the duty is direct, powerful, immediate and permanent. The interest sacrificed is scattered, indirect, feeble. It is no one's particular business to attend to it. It is not likely to trouble immediately any party that neglects or offends it. And so the course of legislation is along the line of the greatest pressure and the least resistance. There are men who can make money out of legislation. There are politicians who can make money, or its equivalent, by providing legislation. In plain English, one set can profitably buy what the other set can profitably sell, and the result is inevitable."

Certain remarks made by Mr. Mackenzie when the National Policy was first under discussion, are quoted by the Toronto Globe. They suggest one of the arguments used at that time to convince the people that to give alms to the manufacturers would be to benefit all classes in the country. Mr. Mackenzie said: "Don't believe any man who tells you that any government can make any particular class prosperous without injury to some other class in the community. You may depend upon it that anyone advocating such a doctrine knows he is propounding a policy which he knows would be emphatically disavowed, and it will afford you little consolation to find that you have been defeated by your own credulity, and defeated to no purpose."

The New York Times' definition of the essential motive of a protective policy is more accurate than that of the distinguished company of the Red Parlor. The manufacturer who stands upon his protective duties is not looking to the benefit of the country; he is insisting upon the delivery of goods that he has bought and paid for.—Montreal Herald.

PLEASED TOURISTS.

They Present an Address to the Captain of the Topeka.

As the steamer City of Topeka was nearing Victoria last evening on her return trip from Alaska, the tourists who were about one hundered in number, assembled in the saloon, called Rev. Dr. Campbell to the chair, sent a bevy of ladies to take Captain Wallace prisoner to the bar, when the following address, signed by Dr. Swalbie, Lord Rector of the University of Strasburg, Dr. Widdifield, sheriff of York county, Ont., Mr. Brabazon, chief of the boundary survey party, Dr. Campbell and others, was read by the chairman:

Capt. Wallace, Commander Steamer City of Topeka:

Dear Sir—We the tourists of the present trip of the City of Topeka cannot disembark without expressing our thankfulness for your kindness in looking after our comfort, your watchful care for our safety, and your indefatigable efforts to make the trip pleasant, enjoyable and profitable to us. We congratulate you on the excellent appointments of your ship, the proficiency of your officers, and the fine discipline of your men, who have been always anxious to please and to oblige. We assure you that we shall not soon forget our visit to the historic towns of Sitka, Juneau, Treadwell, Wrangel, and Metlakahtla, where the relics of barbarism and the tokens of civilization strangely combine; where the frail canoe has given place to the majestic vessel, and the echo-awakening steam whistle has supplanted the wild war-whoop of the red man of the forest. But we will not forget especially the Muir Glacier, the home of the Chilkat Thunder Birds, and the gateway to the eternal snows of Alaska, the great ice-house of the northwest. As the Thingets feared and worshipped this living child of the great mountains, who hold their offspring in their arms and dip its feet in the sea, cover it with snow in the winter and scatter earth over it in summer, so, as we walked over its summits and through its valleys sparkling with diamonds of the purest water, we feared with awful reverence this invisible spirit of evil, whose chill breath is death, whose voice is heard in the angry roar of the falling ice-bergs, in the hiss of the ocean, as the disturbed god of the sea is awakened, and the storms caused by the flapping of its raven wings.

The expression of appreciation of the pleasures we have enjoyed and the kind treatment we have received, you will please be good enough to convey to your officers and rank-and-file.

We hope you may long continue to guide your gallant ship over the blue waters of the North Pacific, where the screech of the eagle and the roar of the lion are heard only in peace and harmony, where the "star-spangled banner" and the red "union jack" lovingly entwine around each other—flags of historic deed and before which pale the splendor of Marathon and the halo of Thermopylae—flags which we trust will never be unfurled and thrown to the breeze but in peace toward each other, and for the honor and aggrandisement of the greatest republic that ever existed and the empire on which the sun never sets, for while we enthusiastically shout "Long live the President" we cordially add, "God Save the Queen."

Capt. Wallace repiled in suitable terms, and the audience made the vessel ring with "He's a Jolly Good Fellow," subsequently rendering a pleasing programme, Mr. Kummer, of Seattle, startled the chairman by reading to him on behalf of the tourists a flattering address, accompanied by rare souvenirs of Alaska and the trip.

—Which is worse, imprisonment for life or a life long disease, like scrofula, for example? The former, certainly. would be preferable were it not that Ayer's Sarsaparilla can always come to the rescue and give the poor sufferer health, strength and happiness.

—The fruit season is not over yet. If you are wanting fruit jars, or any preserving utensils, you can get all you want at Weller Bros.

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder
AWARDED HIGH HONORS AT WORLD'S FAIR AND MIDWINTER.

LABOR DAY IN NANAIMO.

Increased Interest Taken to Make This Year's Celebration a Success.

Speeches Made by Leaders Moderate in Tone—An Enjoyable Event.

Nanaimo, Sept. 3.—Labor day was celebrated here yesterday with greater enthusiasm than the events of the past two years. More interest was taken in the procession by the merchants, and they showed their appreciation of the efforts of the laboring classes by a representation of their business in the procession. Among them may be mentioned the production of the dusky diamonds by the New Vancouver Coal Company on a long dray with rails and boxes of coal in fac simile of the underground working, and above the boxes was suspended a handsomely painted inscription of "Black Diamonds and White Labor." Mr. James Young's turn-out was the smartest and most picturesque, and Thorne, baker, and the Scotch bakery were well represented, while from the Mail office a small press was placed on a dray and a miniature special edition of that paper was distributed from it.

The miners did not swell the procession as they might have done, though great numbers marched along on the sidewalks probably owing to the dusty roads. They were joined at the postoffice by two large contingents from Vancouver, who arrived on the Cutch and Comox, accompanied by the Vancouver band. Then the procession passed through the principal streets and thence to the city park where the sports and speeches took place.

On the speakers' platform the delegates from Vancouver were seated and also Mr. S. M. Robins, A. Haslam and several other prominent citizens. Tully Boyce acted as chairman. Mr. J. McGregor, M. P. P., who was the first speaker, confined his remarks principally to the labor question. He thought that coercion when used by one laboring class against another, was a mistake and that every man had a right to do as he pleased.

He was followed by T. Hurson, of Vancouver, who proceeded to criticize Mr. McGregor's speech in reference to coercion, and did not believe it was ever intended that any individual should be allowed to work on a wage upon which it was impossible for his fellow man to exist. His address consisted of a review of labor matters throughout the world.

Mr. Ralph Smith confined his speech principally to what he called unfair competition. He did not believe in ousting a Chinaman providing that individual would work for a wage that a white man could support himself upon, but he did not believe, as he put it, in unfair competition and his remarks on this subject were repeatedly applauded.

T. Keith followed in a lengthy address touching the employment of Chinese and said eventually the New Vancouver Coal Company would have to resort to the same course as others unless some legislation were enacted to prevent the Mongolian from entering into competition with white labor. He referred to their employment at Union, and he had also been informed that they had been introduced into the Alexander mine recently opened. He called upon the labor ranks to so instruct their member for the local and Dominion houses to see that some measure be passed by the government to relieve the present situation.

Rev. Mr. Pedley drew an illustration of working men and the lords of the manor, and humorously alluded to Thomas Carlyle's "Sartor Resartus," and said if all the people were naked as mentioned by that philosopher we would not be able to tell the footman from the maid. (Laughter.) But in the sight of God we were all equal. When working men used the word "coercion" he did not believe they meant brute force, but simply that by a measure passed by parliament to coerce people into doing what was right.

The sports followed the speeches and in the evening a grand dance brought the events of the day to a close.

Y. M. I. PICNIC.

Result of the Sports at Sidney Yesterday Afternoon.

The well-established reputation of the Y. M. I. as an entertainer doubtless accounts for the fact that several hundred excursionists went to Sidney yesterday afternoon and evening. Nor were the pleasure-seekers disappointed. Without delay, upon arrival of the afternoon train, the committee set to work and started the list of sports. So keen was the interest taken by the spectators in the different evnts that even the strains of the orchestra could not induce the picnickers to trip the light fantastic until the list of sports was exhausted. Following are the prize-winners in the various races:

200 yards race—1st, A. Willing; 2nd, C. L. Simpson.

100 yards race—1st, R. Carter; 2nd, A. Willing.

Boys' race, under 10 years—1st, R. McDonald; 2nd, E. Roberts; 3rd, L. Keefe.

Girls' race, under 10 years—1st, M. Tribe; 2nd, R. Silver.

Y. M. I. race—1st, D. A. Kennedy; 2nd, A. Willing.

Boys' race, under 15—1st, Wm. Jones; 2nd, R. Stewart; 3rd, B. Johnson.

Girls' race, under 15—1st, G. Verbiest; 2nd, S. Cox.

Smoking race—1st, H. Gilmaster; 2nd, A. Matthews.

Ladies' race—1st, Miss B. Gurthro; 2nd, Miss M. Conlin.

Potato race—1st, G. Truesdell; 2nd, W. Simpson.

Three-legged race—1st, G. Baker and L. McDonald; 2nd, C. McDowell and C. R. Carter.

Special prizes were donated by Mr. Geo. Riley as follows: 150 yards race, (open), $3, won by G. Baker, and boys' race, under 18, $2, won by W. McIlmoyle.

The prizes for waltzing were won by Mr. G. Truesdell and Miss Ure.

—New line of pocket cutlery just opened at Fox's, 78 Government street. Shaving outfits a specialty, guaranteed.

—The best assortment of pocket cutlery at Shore's hardware, 57 Johnson.

H. Cuthbert & Co.
Real Estate, Furniture, Farm Stock and
GENERAL AUCTIONEERS.
Specialties—Furniture and Real Estate Sales
Cattle Auction Twice a Month.

Seven years' experience in some of the largest cities in England, amongst the finest auctioneers in the world. Four years' experience here in Victoria, with a thorough practical knowledge of every branch of the business and of the values of every description of merchandise.

MONEY LOANED
on every class of chattels consigned for sale. We advise our clients, in their own interests, to sell their goods at auction, as they get the full market price; but when an auction is not desired

WE BUY FURNISHED HOUSES FOR CASH,
or any bankrupt stock to any amount, at a moment's notice. We give the same personal attention to small sales that we do to large auctions. We endeavor always to be courteous to those attending our sales and to study their convenience. We make settlements same day, if desired. Our premises are the best appointed, most central and convenient in the city, and have been specially adapted to their present purposes by ourselves at a large expense. Have you any auction or confidential business? Come and see us. We handled nearly $100,000 OF OUR CLIENTS' MONEY IN 1894—that is the test. Terms the same as any other auctioneer of standing.
HERBERT CUTHBERT & CO.,
Auctioneers Abreast of the Times.

LABOR-SAVING MACHINERY.

Though the Machines Multiply the Workmen Increase in Number.

The Detroit Free Press says: "It is well-known how ingenious machinery has well-nigh revolutionized the once intricate work of the carpenter, leaving only the simplest part of the trade for manual labor. Never was this innovation of patented devices more marked than between 1880 and 1890, yet there were 53,547 carpenters in the United States in the former year, while there were 140,621 in 1890, and the average wages of the latter were $675 as against $450 for those who had far less machinery to contend with. Between the same years great strides were made in the molding and handling of brick by machinery, yet the number of workmen doubled while the number of yards was but slightly increased, and the wages advanced from an annual average of $228 to $300. In few industries has the saving of labor by machinery been more marked than in the manufacture of furniture, and the cheapening of the product has been simply amazing; yet the number of men employed in it increased from 55,304 in 1880 to 92,304 in 1890, wages advancing from an average of $453 to $527. This line of evidence might be pursued throughout the list of industries where, for any considerable time, machinery has been doing the work of brains and hands. The conclusion forced is that the introduction of labor-saving machinery is not to reduce permanently the number of employes, but simply to readjust the working force and insure higher wages."

—Lady Aberdeen presided at a special meeting of the executive of the local Council of Women, at Government House yesterday afternoon. After the business before the meeting was disposed of, Lady Aberdeen delivered an interesting address. She congratulated the Council upon its progress since organization ten months ago, and referred to its success in securing the election of a woman on the school board, where there were needs which only a woman understood. She also referred to the work in connection with the Friendly Help Association, and urged the ladies to interest themselves in manual training in connection with the public schools. The report of the proceedings of the National Council was read and explained. The members of the executive were advised to carry out carefully the resolution dealing with impure literature. The hours of women's work in shops and factories, and the need for women inspectors were also discussed. In closing Lady Aberdeen said that the work of the council was understood and was difficult to explain, but its work had raised an ideal in many directions which had not before been realized. A vote of thanks was tendered Lady Aberdeen, after which tea was served. The ladies were charmed with the reception given them.

—Capt. James Murray, a prominent resident of St. Catharines, Ont., and well known in many parts of Canada, died suddenly at his home on August 27. An obstruction of the liver was the cause of death. Capt. Murray was a native of Argyllshire and came to Canada with his parents in 1837. In later life he gathered much wealth in the lake shipping trade and as a contractor, portions of the Welland canal and the Canadian Pacific railway having been constructed under his contracts. He was also largely interested in the lumber business. Capt. Murray visited Victoria last April on his way home from California.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

In the Supreme Court chambers this morning Mr. Justice Walkem heard the following applications: Re Thunder Hill Mining Co., R. H. T. Drake for John S. Bowker and Mary Bowker applied for an extension of time within which to complete an appeal from an order of Mr. Justice Drake holding that they were secured creditors. C. D. Mason for the liquidator. Order made extending the time fourteen days. Richardson v. McClure—Belyea applied for judgment under order xiv. The plaintiff is George Richardson and the defendant is Chas. McClure. The indorsement on the writ is as follows: "The plaintiff's claim is against the defendant for the sum of $1295.67, being the amount due to the plaintiff by the defendant under an agreement in writing dated at Victoria, the 9th day of December, 1893, whereby the said defendant agreed that in consideration of the plaintiff undertaking the maintenance and support of Alice McClure, daughter of the plaintiff and wife of the defendant, he the said defendant would pay to the said plaintiff the annual sum of $500 by monthly payments of $41.66. The plaintiff maintained and supported the said Alice McClure from the 1st of December, 1893, until the 31st day of January, 1895, upon the terms of the said agreement." The application was unopposed and the order of judgment was made.

Bird Bread

Will keep your songbirds healthy. For sale by

C. H. BOWES,

....Prescription Druggist,

100 Government street, next door to Hall & Goepel's office.

LOCAL NEWS.

Gleanings of City and Provincial News in a Condensed Form.

—The J.B.A.A. regatta committee meets at 8:30 this evening.

—The steamer Sehome will leave for the Sounds at 7 o'clock this evening.

—The steamer Rosalie was late in leaving for the Sound this morning. She took over a lot of Indians, who will work in the Washington hop fields.

—The ladies of the Jubilee Hospital Auxiliary committee are requested by the president to be at 36 Superior street at 2:30 to-morrow afternoon, September 4th.

—The choir of the R. E. church will resume the weekly practices on Friday evening next, Sept. 6th at 8 o'clock, and not on Thursday as previously announced. Members are earnestly desired to be in attendance punctually.

—The steamer City of Topeka returned from Alaska last evening. She brings news that during the first week of the sealing season the boats could be lowered but three times, and as a result the Maud S. secured 275 skins, the Triumph 250, and the others between 150 and 200.

—The Scandinavians of the city last evening completed the organization of a society to be known as the Vahalla. A number of names were added to the roll. The officers of the society are: A. Henderson, president; A. Ohlson, vice-president; Geo. Amorsen, secretary; and C. Greenberg, treasurer.

—Yesterday afternoon Miss Jennie Hutcheson, daughter of Mr. James Hutcheson, met with a painful and serious accident. She was going down a steep embankment at Beacon Hill, when she tripped over a log, breaking her leg in two places below the knee. She was carried to Dr. Milne's residence where the limb was set.

—John Hemming, an old man, was in the dock at police court this morning charged with vagrancy, and the case was remanded until to-morrow morning. The charge may be made a more serious one, as it is claimed that Hemming conducted himself in an indecent manner before a little girl. Providing the evidence is obtainable Hemming will be vigorously prosecuted.

—Make your entries for the show early. No charge is made for exhibiting. The secretary and his assistants are always ready to give information. The superintendant and his attendants will see your exhibit properly placed. Every exhibitor cannot carry first prize, but when you exhibit an article you will soon learn what others are doing in the same direction, and it may be the means of assisting you to excel next year.

—The Y. P. S. C. E. of St. Andrew's Presbyterian church last evening elected officers for the ensuing six months as follow: Hon. president, Rev. W. L. Clay; president, W. J. White; vice-president, Miss J. Cameron; treasurer, Miss A. Murray (re-elected); recording secretary, Mr. W. Menzie; corresponding secretary, J. Easton. The following were elected on the local union committee: Rev. W. L. Clay (chariman), W. J. White, Miss B. Murray, and Miss F. Lawson.

—A. J. Brabazon and his assistant, J. L. Cote, who have been making a survey of the northern coast for the information of the Canadian-Alaskan boundary commission, arrived from the north on the City of Topeka last evening, and leave in the morning for Ottawa. This will about complete the work as far as the coast is concerned. The party surveyed the coast between Yakatat and Dry bays, a distance of about 60 miles, and also Disenchantment bay. The other Canadian party in the field under Mr. Ogilvie will remain out until this time next year.

The Ladies' Auxiliary hope to see all their friends and those interested in the Jubilee hospital at the band concert to-morrow evening at 36 Superior street. The ladies have left nothing undone that will insure the comfort of those attending. The grounds will be illuminated and comfortable seats will be provided. The house will be open to those not wishing to remain outside. Refreshments will be served by the ladies during the intermission. The concert commences at 8 o'clock, when the ladies expect to see a large attendance. Admission 25c., including refreshments.

—There will be a session of the small debts court at 10.30 o'clock to-morrow morning.

—The meeting of the Y. W. C. T. U. called for to-morrow night will not take place. Due notice will be given of the next meeting.

—Robert Blyth, charged with seducing Belle Rockwood, was discharged from custody this afternoon, the witnesses for the prosecution having failed to come over from the Sound.

—The Victoria Building Society will have its 46th drawing for an appropriation at Sir William Wallace Hall on Saturday evening next. The call for the meeting was issued to-day by Secretary Flint.

—A meeting of those who intend going through Kootenay with the board of trade excursionists will be held at the Board of Trade rooms on Thursday at 4 o'clock, to make arrangements for the trip. The party leaves here on Saturday.

—Uniform Rank, K. of P., will hold their social dance on Wednesday, Sept. 4th, at Castle Hall, Broad street, dancing to commence at 8 o'clock. Sir Knights are requested to attend in fatigue dress. Richardson's orchestra will furnish the music. Bush & Gerts' piano in use.

—The secretary of the Tacoma chamber of commerce has written that the excursion from that city to Victoria will arrive here on the evening of the 19th instant and the excursionists will be enabled to spend the whole of America's day, September 20th, at the fair.

—W. H. Falding, the registrar of the supreme court at New Westminster, arrested at Spokane last night, has waived extradition and will return to New Westminster without any trouble. An officer will leave for Spokane this evening to bring him back. Nothing further has been learned regarding the whereabouts of Prevost.

—His Excellency the Governor-General, the Countess of Aberdeen and party leave in the morning for Okanagan, where they will spend several weeks on their ranch. Lady Thompson and the Misses Thompson go upon Monday morning to visit Lord and Lady Aberdeen. Lieut.-Governor Dewdney will accompany them to the Mainland.

—Sir Alfred Wills, a justice of the High court of England, is expected to arrive here in a day or two on an extended visit, and will be joined here by his daughter, who is visiting in California. He is well known throughout England as a member of the bench, and is the justice who sentenced Oscar Wilde.

—The British barkentine Spinaway arrived in ballast this morning from Shanghai. Her voyage across the Pacific was uneventful. She is to load lumber at some British Columbia port not yet decided on, for Freemantle, Australia, which is her home port. She was boarded in the Straits this morning by Pilot Newby and brought into Royal Roads.

—John Claussen pleaded guilty this morning in police court on the charge of assaulting Mrs. Lauge. He was fined $10 and costs, or in default of payment one month in jail. At the request of Archer Martin, who appeared for the prosecution, Claussen was bound over to keep the peace for one year. Mr. Martin stated that his client feared further annoyance. Claussen will pay his fine and furnish the two sureties necessary under the order requiring him to keep the peace.

—Two stacks of hay located in a field on Fourth street were totally destroyed by fire between eleven and twelve o'clock last night. The cause of the fire cannot be ascertained. When the blaze was discovered it had such headway that it was impossible to do anything. Chief Deasy went out with some men but took no apparatus along. Two men were left on guard all night to prevent any spread. There were about 40 tons of the hay and it was owned by H. B. Forde, a dairyman of Cedar Hill road. The loss, which will reach $400, will come rather hard on him.

—Hon. Secretary Renouf, of the agricultural society, has received a letter from J. A. Ruddick, manager of the travelling dairy, in which he announces that he has received orders to bring the dairy here for the exhibition and remain from the 17th to the 21st instant. He asks for a floor space 15x20 feet, surrounded by a railing, and that a supply of 15 gallons of milk daily be arranged for. He asks that the space be given him at a point that will be free from dust. Mr. Ruddick's wishes will be complied with. A great amount of interest is being taken in the dairy, and it is expected that its visit here will prove very beneficial to those engaged in the industry.

—The one comedy production that scored pronounced success in New York City last season, and which in the face of all kinds of competition was never disturbed in its triumph for ten months in that city, was "Too Much Johnson" with William Gillette who, in this play poses as the central figure, as well as the author. Both as actor and author Mr. Gillette is well known throughout this country. He began his acting and writing career in "The Professor." Then he made his adaptation of "The Private Secretary." After that he wrote "Held by the Enemy," "Wilkinson's Widows" and other works, all of which were more than ordinarily successful. "Too Much Johnson" will be presented at the Victoria theatre on Saturday evening next. Sale of seats opens to-morrow morning at 9 o'clock at Jamieson's.

Awarded
Highest Honors—World's Fair.
DR.
PRICE'S
CREAM
BAKING
POWDER
MOST PERFECT MADE.
A pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. Free from Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant.
40 YEARS THE STANDARD.

EMPRESS OF CHINA HERE.

Her Officers Report That Cholera Continues to Spread in Japan and China.

A Big Theatrical Company Which is to Tour America Arrives.

The Royal Mail Steamship Empress of China, Capt. R. Archibald, R. N. R., arrived here at 9:30 o'clock this morning eleven days from Yokohama. She was reported from Carmanah at daylight this morning, and made a good run up the straits. She proceeded to quarantine grounds after taking Pilot Babbington aboard, and anchored half a mile off the wharf. She had no Japanese aboard, but her Chinese passengers were given a thorough inspection by Quarantine Officer Jones. She had a very pleasant trip across the Pacific. Two days out of Yokohama she met the City of Peking, 80 miles to the northward of her usual course. She had evidently been in a blow. The Empress also sighted two sailing vessels, but neither close enough to speak. The officers report that the cholera is spreading badly, particularly around Kobe. The total number of cholera cases reported throughout Japan on August 19, was 771, and deaths 429. The aggregate number of cases from the first is 25,001, of which 1,233 occurred on transports, and deaths 16,278. There were 18 new cases in Tokyo in the twenty-four hours ending at noon August 21, of which two died. A telegram from Mr. Chiada, Japanese consul at Shanghai, reports 263 deaths among the Chinese and seven among foreigners in the British and American concessions between the 1st and 13th of August. Another case has occurred on the Italian cruiser Umbria, bringing up the total number of cases on that vessel to eight.

The Empress brought a great big Chinese theatrical company, numbering 207 performers. They are on their way to the Cotton States exhibition at Atlanta, and at the conclusion of their engagement there will play the big American cities. It is the biggest company ever sent from China, and the credit of its organization belongs to two former Chinese residents of Victoria. They are Leung Yong and Kee Yong, brothers. The latter is a partner in the well known firm of King Tye & Co., and the former was at one time an employe of the firm. Their project has been several months in maturing and has required a heavy expenditure of money. There are 34 very comely females of the company, who would make a hit on their very appearance. There are also 34 boys, who will treat the Americans to the very latest popular airs of China. Some of their voices are said to range marvellously high. The rest of the company is made up of heavy tragedians, dop-dyed villians, heroic lovers, and specialists such as tumblers, jugglers, acrobats, and magicians. The Times representative was informed that the plans of the management were quiet yet and that it would be unwise to make anything public through the press. The Yongs are a couple of up-to-date Mongolians. They are full of all the tricks of the profession, and no doubt will make their way. They promised Lee Mong Kow to bring the all-star aggregation to Victoria before they return to the Flowery Kingdom.

The passengers were as follows: Mr. W. P. Ampenoff, Miss J. Atkinson, Miss E. R. Bender, Mr. Bryant, Mrs. Bryant, Mr. J. Belber, Mr. Brunat, Mrs. Brunat, Misses Brunat (2), Mr. G. Clark, Mrs. G. Clark, Miss Cornelia Chandler, Mr. W. J. Tobin, Mr. W. Crane, Mr. J. L. Sardy, Mr. Frank H. England, Rev. F. W. Fisher, Mrs. F. W. Fisher, Miss Amy Fisher, Mr. E. G. Foot, Rev. F. Franson, Mr. C. L. Frere, Mr. Chas. E. Fripp, Major Helpman, Miss C. Judson, Mr. Leong Lam, Com. Conyers Lang, R. N., Mr. N. Lapteu, Mrs. C. K. M. Martin, Miss Grace Hawthorne, Mr. A. McIntyre, Mr. Jas. S. Metcalfe, Mrs. Ezelia Metcalfe, Mr. Francis Metcalfe, Mr. A. Michie, Capt. Miller, Mr. Charles Mosle, Mr. C. C. Murphy, Mrs. C. C. Murphy, Mr. G. Noyes, Mr. B. Hyde Pearson, Miss B. Ripley, Col. Morison, Lieut.-Col. W. C. Ramsden, Rev. C. M. Severance, Mrs. Severance, Mr. W. A. Shwezoff, Mr. E. G. Street, Mr. W. Thompson, Miss J. Tausen, Mr. W. E. Woomald, Mr. Kee Ow Yong, Mr. Leang Yong.

Commander Conyers Lang, R. N., is on his way home to England, but could not resist the temptation to remain off at Victoria, and revisit scenes and renew acquaintances of 25 years ago. He was here in 1870 serving a commission in the Pacific squadron, and ever since duty has kept him elsewhere. He took quarters at the Dallas and will be here for a few days. Charles E. Fripp is an artist on the Graphic staff, who has been around the world. He is a brother of Makay Fripp, the architect of Vancouver, and will visit him for a time. Miss Grace Hawthorne is the well known actress. She has been playing through the Oriental cities and is just returning home. Some of her players accompany her. W. Thompson is the Washington banker, and he is on his way home from his second trip to Japan.

The correspondent of the Associated Press writing from Tokio on Aug. 23 says:

On Aug. 20th the second Japanese bulletin of rewards and promotions for distinguished service during the war was issued. Contrary to general expectation, the number of civil officials designated is very small. Viscount Mutsu, whose name appears first, is promoted to the grade of Count, and decorated with the Grand Cordon of the Order of the Rising Sun. Ito Miyoji, chief secretary to the cabinet, is created a Baron and receives the first class insignia of the Order of the Mirror. Mr. Watanake, minister of communications, is made a Viscount, and Mr. Nishi, envoy to Russia, a Baron. Count Kuroda, resident of the privy council, obtains the first class medal of the Rising Sun. The other honors are bestowed upon officers of the army and navy—fifty altogether. Lieutenants—General Yamaji, Katsura and Sakuma are raised to the rank of Viscount, Lieutenants-General Nogi, Kurcki, Okasawa and Oku are made Barons, and two who were already barons—Singeno and Nozaki—receive decorations. Ten major-generals, a comptroller-general, a surgeon-general and a paymaster general, become barons. Twelve other major-generals are decorated. Two vice-admirals and one rear-admiral are created barons. Various grades of the Order of the Rising Sun, Mirror, Golden Kite, and Merit are also liberally conferred. Numerous additional awards are anticipated, especially to civil officials, whose branch of the service has thus far received very inadequate recognition.

In acknowledgment of the valor displayed by Major-General Otera, who lost his life at the taking of the Wei-hai-wei forts, the eldest son of that officer is created a baron.

The envoys of the United States and Great Britain in Peking are assailed with excessive violence by their countrymen residing in China for alleged neglect of duty in conection with the anti-missionary outrages at Kucheng and Chengtu. In the universal excitement which prevails, the possibility that these diplomatic agents may be struggling with unprecedented difficulties is not considered for a moment, nor is any sufficient evidence produced to justify the immoderate denunciations lavished upon them. Immediate retribution for the atrocities is demanded, and as this cannot be summarily inflicted, the ministers are accused of heartless indifference to the claims of justice and humanity. The British consular officials are still more bitterly arraigned, the incumbent at Foo Chow—the nearest port to the scene of the massacre—being particularly charged with reprehensible delay in ordering an investigation of the crime. The American consuls, on the contrary, are eulogized for the energy of their efforts to hold the offenders to account; but their activity is declared to be unavailing in consequence of the apathy exhibited at Peking. It is certain, however, that Mr. Denby and his English colleague have induced the Emperor to order the degradation of the chief magistrate of Kucheng, and to issue a decree for the extirpation of the Vegetarian society by the Fokien viceroy. That his command can be enforced is considered extremely doubtful, the imperial authority being much impaired in the southern provinces. The willingness of the envoys to accept a Chinese escort for the English and American commission to Kucheng is more severely blamed than any other of their reputed misdeeds. In the opinion of the foreign community, a strong body of marines was essential to the dignity of the expedition. Many Englishmen believe that the governor of Hong Kong should have been required to provide a detachment of troops from the colonial garrison. It is evident that while the storm of public indignation is at its height, nothing that the diplomatists can do will satisfy their countrymen. The governments at Washington and London are urged to take direct action, and exact reparation without consulting their representatives at the Chinese capital. Several of the American missionaries appear confident that this appeal will be granted, and that the regular course of procedure will be set aside in compliance with their wishes. When they find themselves disappointed, their wrath against Mr. Denby will be greater than ever, but time will probably show that the censures which seemed uncontrollable at a period of unexampled agitation and grief were never warranted by the actual circumstances. The idea that an American minister in Mr. Denby's position could deliberately repudiate his responsibility and betray his trust is too monstrous to be long credited in any quarter.

An amnesty to the members of the Ming family who have been exiled from Corea for the past year has been granted by the king at the queen's solicitation. Several of them have already returned home, and are expected soon to resume their share of political control.

Viscount Miura was gazetted Japanese envoy to Corea on Aug. 20th. He will relieve Count Inouye early in September.

The Crown Prince of Japan is suffering from so severe an attack of pneumonia that his life is considered in danger.

Letters from Port Arthur announce that two Russian ships are making surveys of the river Sunghwa, a branch of the Amoor, which runs through a part of Manchuria.

The cholera increases in Peking, and the deaths exceed 1500 daily.

The Osaka Cotton Spinning Company proposes to establish a line of steamers from Japan to ports on the west coast of Mexico, for general trade, but chiefly to facilitate the importation of raw cotton into Japan.

One thousand returned Japanese prisoners were delivered at Taku on August 19th by a Japanese steamer. The Chinese authorities assert that they have only two Japanese prisoners to restore.

Viscount Takashima has been appointed vice-governor of Formosa.

GREAT
50 PER CENT
DISCOUNT SALE

We have still got a number of these Men's Suits left from the sale of last week, which we have placed on a separate counter in our store. There are about

50 Men's Suits

in this lot, sizes 36 to 42 which we will sell at

Half Price

to clean them out before the fall goods arrive. These are all seasonable goods which are marked in plain figures and will be sold at just half the regular price.

CAMERON, 55 Johnson Street.

Pratt's Best Oil (per can) - - - - $1.50
Ogilvie's Hungarian Flour (per sack) - 1.25
Oolong Tea (very choice Formosa) per lb. 50
Coffee, choicest fresh ground - - - - 40
Finnan Haddie (per can) - - - - - - 20

Hardress Clarke, Yates Street, Cor. Douglas.

WARNING
$100 Reward

Will be given to any one who will give such information as will lead to the conviction of any person or persons imitating our trade mark by stamping plugs of tobacco with bronze in such a manner as to lead consumers to believe that they are receiving our

MYRTLE NAVY TOBACCO

Each plug of which is stamped with

T. & B. IN BRONZE.

Our Chewing Tobacco is stamped with T. & B. Tin Tag.

The Geo. E. Tuckett & Son Co., Ltd., Hamilton, Ont.

—The steamer R. P. Rithet did not arrive from New Westminster until after noon to-day.

—The Rt. Rev. the Lord Bishop of Columbia and Miss Perrin returned today from a visit to Europe, where his Lordship went in search of health. The clergy are this afternoon holding an Evensong to welcome him home.

—Harvey Snow, of Naas river, was charged in the provincial police court this afternoon with neglecting to provide for his wife. It came out in the evidence that Snow was in the habit of bringing or sending his wife down to Victoria and leaving her on somebody's hands. He pleaded that he was quite willing and able to provide for her, and promised to do so in the future. On the strength of this promise he was allowed to go and he and his wife left the court together. Both were upwards of 60 years of age and the wife is very feeble, both mentally and physically.

—The inland revenue returns for August follow:

Spirits	$9,822 74
Malt	3,864 00
Tobacco	3,778 50
Cigars	775 10
Methylated Spirits	60 75
Inspection Petroleum	99 55
Rent of land	5 00
	$18,404 40

—Errors in diet corrected by the use of Adams' Tutti Frutti. See that Tutti Frutti is on each five cent package.

RELIGION FOR THE AGE.

A Sermon Dealing With the Relation of the Gospel to Modern Society.

Duties of the Pulpit to the Multitude—Where Churches Fail of Success.

Following is a synopsis of the sermon delivered by Rev. Ralph W. Trotter in Calvary Baptist church on Sunday last, the subject being, "The Gospel and Modern Society."

Romans, 12 chap., 17 verse—"Provide things honest in the sight of all men."

I have chosen this text as a starting point; from which to discuss the gospel in its relation and obligation to the crying needs of our time. For I believe that society needs, and is asking for justice at the hands of the christian pulpit. I believe the pulpit, to be honest, must examine her utterances and see whether or not she has "declared the whole counsel of God." A man cannot say all that is to be said on this question in one sermon, nor in one hundred sermons. I must, therefore, crave your gracious patience, and repeated hearing as I shall attempt Sunday after Sunday to repeat the message which Jesus came to deliver to the world.

We stand to-night in an age the trend of which is socialistic, and in this respect is like any preceding age. In an age whose need is a social one, whose pain and suffering is largely occasioned by wrong social conditions. We live in a city where alienation exists to an alarming extent, between the working classes and the church; where men among plenty are out of work and in want; where corporations and individuals, on account of existing conditions, are enriching themselves at the expense of society; where large numbers of our most thoughtful citizens have withdrawn fellowship from the church because it does not preach a gospel which even attempts to right these wrongs.

Now I believe that Christ's chief blessings come to humanity and society, when he deals with the individual soul, taking away its sin and reconciling it to God. But I believe just as firmly, that the redemption accomplished by Jesus Christ was a redemption for society as well as the individual. I believe with Louis Kossuth, the Hungarian patriot, that "If the principles of christianity as found in the new testament could be applied to human society, the social problem could be got at."

A half truth is always more jealous of the other half than it is of error. The church has believed half the truth which Jesus gave to the world, but has been more jealous of the other half which she did not see, than she has been of actual wrong.

When the lawyer asked Christ "Which is the greatest commandment in the law?" His answer was prompt and clear. "Thou shalt love the Lord thy God with all thy heart, and with all thy soul and with all thy mind." "This is the first and great commandment. And the second is like unto it." Like unto it in meaning, like unto it in importance, like unto it in obligation. "Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thy self," and that upon those two commandments, not upon the first alone, or the second alone, but upon both taken together, hang all the law and the prophets.

The difficulty with the message of our pulpits to-day is that it does too little for social interests. It aims to do more for a man in the next life than it helps him to perform in the life that now is.

There is a trinity in the religion of Jesus, thy God, thy neighbor and thy self; and to ignore any of its three persons, is to rob its unity and rob it of its power. Robinson Crusoe in his island home could read his Bible and pray, and perhaps get to heaven, but he could not be a Christian until God in his pity sent him his "Man Friday." I am not tampering with the one universal and eternal message which the preacher is sent to carry into the world. That message never changes and the preacher must speak with essentially the same voice to all the ages. The preacher must ever declare the timeless word of God, that arch which connects the past and the future and forms the canopy of all that lies between, but he must remember that the ever changing present is the essential problem for his sermons.

The pulpit is not to be the advocate of any particular section of humanity, but of man in all the grandeur of that term. The church has gone cap in hand to rich men's doors and faltered there, and dared not tell them of their sins; because she wanted their money; or she has gone like the scavengers into the back yards and alleys and shoveled up the garbage to keep away the pestilence. And she has yet to reckon with the fact that "the rich and the poor meet together in the streets, and the Lord is the maker of them all." Let the ministry and the church be true in pressing home the principle of the sermon on the mount to this eager feverish age, worshipping in its pantheon of second causes, and there is no panic.

If the church is to help humanity and solve its problems it must

RELOCATE RELIGION.

If you examine the efforts that have been made to spread, to define, to defend and to exalt Christianity, you shall find that they have been largely directed to the construction of outward organizations, to the elucidation of dogmatic creeds, while the spirit of Christ has been obliged to wander up and down in a desert place like the worthies mentioned in the eleventh of Hebrews; and although in every age since the ascension of Christ, and in every church there have found glorious natures, that have kept alive in the memory the true spirit of Christianity; yet it is undeniable that the Christianity of whole ages has been impelled by the malign forces of human nature, and that neither in the strife of camps nor in the fever of political ambition, have been more carnal, self-seeking, arrogant, and despicable influences than have been found in the prerogative of Christianity. And the result is that we have become worshippers of the instruments of religion instead of its author. God no more ordained that divine worship should be carried on in certain fixed ways, than that men who live by agriculture should harrow or plough their fields in a certain way. When God made men hungry He ordained agriculture, and in the matter of the church Christianity does not stand on the ordinances. And yet our church membership is paralyzed by the weaklings, who, if the communion table, the baptistry, the systematized creed, denominational aggrandizement, were wanting, would have no religion left. With men whose entire conception of religion is going to church to pray and preach, to escape a material hell, and gain a material heaven, who, if the church were burned and the preacher dead, and hell proved to be immaterial, would be left without a place for the soles of their spiritual feet to stand on.

But do not think I am speaking contemptuously of these things. What I desire to be understood as saying is, that men have no business to worship an ordinance. I say men have no right to make an idol of the church, or of the Bible, or of a preacher, or of anything that is in itself an instrument. Religion is something other than the instrument by which it is applied.

And so when we enter our churches on Sunday, neither the church, nor its creeds, nor its ordinance, nor its customs, are our masters; we are their masters, for we are lovers of God. It is simply the chariot which God has sent to carry us on our way. When we as preachers stand in our pulpit, we are not the masters of men, but their helpers; and we must be estimated like other men, by what we can do. No ordination, no apostolic succession, though it be ten thousand years in duration and weight, can make man anything but a man.

If Christianity is failing to meet the demands of our time, it is not because one church observes the Lord's supper once a month, and another every Sunday; nor because the ministry is not revered as it used to be. These things may be fortunate or unfortunate, according to circumstances; but it is because religion by name is located in these things, instead of in the human soul. Religion is the experience of human souls in their relation to God. Sympathy to God and man—that is religion.

Still further, if the gospel as preached by Jesus is to meet the demands of our time, the church from her pulpits must revivify Christ's conception of the "kingdom of heaven." Now let me be clearly understood when I shall use the phrase "kingdom of heaven," or "kingdom of God," I am not speaking of heaven, or of something beyond the grave; I am speaking of the state of society which Christ came to establish among men on earth. Every day we pray "Thy kingdom come; Thy will be done on earth as it is in heaven;" and how many of us have ever thought what it is for which we ask?

The mockery of the soldiers was nothing to the mockery of a church which for two thousand years has been asking for what she did not want, and what she did not expect to get. But if we really want this kingdom to come we must do something more than ask for it, we must work for it. And if the world is to seek its coming it must know from our pulpits what it is for which we teach it to pray. Mark—it is not a kingdom to which we are going, but which is to come to us. It belongs not to the next life but to this one. It is not for the dead but for the living. It is not to come suddenly but gradually, nobody knows how. "The kingdom of heaven cometh not with observation." It is not an external thing but in our hearts. "The kingdom of heaven is within you." And although it brings bread for the hungry and water for the thirsty, yet it does not consist in these things. "The kingdom of God is not meat and drink, but righteousness, peace, joy in the Holy Ghost." And the one condition of entrance into this kingdom is a possession of the child character. Whosoever will not receive the kingdom of heaven as a little child shall in no wise enter therein." And again, "Suffer little children to come unto me and forbid them not for of such is the kingdom of heaven." Notice, of such as not of children, but of such as children. Except ye be converted and become as little children ye cannot, ye simply cannot, enter into the kingdom of heaven.

But let me anticipate a question that you are all waiting to ask. "Did Christ have any such conception of an ideal society in this life, did He cherish in His soul any picture of an ideal condition for humanity?" The answer is clear. He not only had such a vision, He not only unveiled it to His disciples, but it constituted the chief part of His teaching.

We talk a great deal of heaven, and a great deal of the church, and think that the mission of the latter is to fit souls for the former, but we say little concerning the kingdom. Now, Christ said very little of heaven, and only twice does he refer to the church, but His teaching is full of the kingdom. Before His birth that kingdom was made the subject of prophecy. "Of His kingdom there shall be no end." When He was about ready to enter upon His public ministry, John proclaimed "the kingdom of heaven is at hand." And when Christ began His ministry, this was the first note of His preaching, he declared that for this He was sent to "preach the kingdom of God," and for this same purpose He sent out the twelve, "As ye go, preach, saying the kingdom of heaven is at hand." The Gospel that He preached was "the Gospel of the Kingdom," the mysteries He explained, were "the mysteries of the kingdom." He began His

VICTORIA MARKETS.

Retail Quotations for Farmers' Produce Carefully Corrected.

Victoria, Sept. 2.

There is an excellent trade being done in fruits at present, and the fact that home grown fruits have sold more largely than ever before is one of general congratulation. It has taken time to accomplish this result, and there still remains much for the B. C. grower to learn to do. The rigid inspection of fruits entering this port from the south is given as the direct cause for a very heavy falling off in the importations of pears. One big dealer said that he had sustained some losses, found it too expensive to keep at and simply let the trade alone. The new Island pears are coming in and will sell well. They are retailing well at 4 cents per pound, and if anything the demand is stronger than the supply at present. Plums are a hopeless drug. They are retailing at 1 1-2 to 2c per pound and may be had in any amounts up to tons. Apples are quoted lower, being now at 2 to 4cts per pound. The supply of peaches is from California almost exclusively. They are high, being held at 10c per pound. There are a few blackberries to be seen here and there in th markt. California orangs have just about disappeared.

Potatoes are down to a cent a pound, with an ever increasing supply. B. C. potatoes reaching this market are rather small probably on account of the dry summer. Fresh ranch eggs are more plentiful than they were a week ago, but the price remains fixed. There is no change as to butter. The cuts in flour are still being adhered to.

The general volume of business shows no change in particular. Trade with the Alberni district is growing, owing to mining development. Collections are fair. Retail values are below:

Ogilvies' Hungarian Flour	5 to 5 35
Lake of the Woods Flour	5 to 5 35
Rainier	4 75
Superb	4 25
Pansifter	4 75
Snow Flake	4 20
Olympic	4 00
X X X	4 00
Wheat, per ton	30 00 to 35 00
Oats per ton	25 00 to 27 50
Barley, per ton	28 00 to 30 00
Middlings, per ton	25 00 to 30 00
Bran, per ton	20 00 to 25 00
Ground Feed, per ton	25 00 to 27 00
Corn, whole	45 00
" cracked	50 00
Cornmeal, per 10 lbs	40
Oatmeal, per 10 lb	50
Rolled oats, per lb	6
Potatoes, local	01
Potatoes, sweet	3 to 4
Cabbage	03
Hay, baled, per ton	12 00
Straw, per bale	1 00
Green Peppers, cured, per doz	25
Onions per lb	2 1-2
Cucumbers, per doz	25
Spinach, per lb	5 to 6
Green Corn per doz	20
Oranges, Riverside, per doz	20 to 25
Lemons (California)	35 to 40
Bananas	20 to 25
Pineapples	25 to 50
Apples, Island	3 to 4
Crabapples, Island	03
Apricots per lb	08
Peaches per lb	10
Plums, Island	1 1-2 to 2
Tomatoes, California, per lb	5
Grapes per lb	7
Nectarines, per lb	8
Pine Apples	25 to 50
Fish—Salmon, per lb	10
Smoked Salmon	12 1-2
Eggs, Island, per doz	30
Eggs, Manitoba	20
Butter, Island	20
Butter, Creamery, per lb	20
Butter, Delta Creamery, per lb	20
Hams, American, per lb	14 to 17
Hams, Canadian, per lb	15 to 16
Hams, Boneless, per lb	20
Bacon, American, per lb	14 to 17
Bacon, Rolled, per lb	12 to 16
Bacon, Long clear, per lb	12
Bacon, Canadian	16 to 18
Shoulders	14
Lard	15 to 20
Sides, per lb	7 to 7 1-2
Meats—Beef, per lb	7 to 12 1-2
Veal	10 to 15
Mutton, per lb	5 to 12 1-2
Spring Lamb, per lb	10 to 12 1-2
Pork, fresh, per lb	10 to 12 1-2
Chickens, per pair	1 00 to 1 50
Turkeys, per lb	16 to 20

TRANSPORTATION.

General Steamship Agency.

THROUGH TICKETS
To and from All European Points

FROM MONTREAL.

Allan Line, Mongolian	Sept. 7
Allan Line, Numidian	Sept. 14
Dominion Line, Vancouver	Sept. [illegible]
Dominion Line, Mariposa	Sept. 21
Beaver Line, Ontario	Sept. 11
Beaver Line, Huron	Sept. 18

FROM NEW YORK.

Cunard Line, Umbria	Sept. 7
Cunard Line, Lucania	Sept. 14
American Line, St. Louis	Sept. 4
American Line, New York	Sept. 11
White Star Line, Teutonic	Sept. 4
White Star Line, Britannic	Sept. 11
North German Lloyd, Trave	Sept. 7
North German Lloyd, Lahn	Sept. 10
Red Star Line, Southwark	Sept. 4
Red Star Line, Friesland	Sept. 11
Anchor Line, City of Rome	Sept. 7
Anchor Line, Ethiopia	Sept. 14
Allan-State Line, Nebraska	Sept. 14

For rates and full information apply to
GEO. L. COURTNEY,
General S. S. Agent.
Cor. Fort and Government Sts., Victoria.

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L. P. LOCKE, Master.
Sails as follows, calling at way ports as freight and passengers may offer.
Lv Victoria .....Tuesday, 7 a.m.
Lv. Nanaimo for Comox, Wednesday, 7 a.m.
Lv. Comox for Nanaimo ....Friday, 7 a.m.
Lv. Nanaimo for Victoria, Saturday 7 a.m.

For freight or staterooms apply on board, or at the Company's ticket office, Victoria station, Store Street. ap25

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Pullman Sleeping Cars,
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8 30 pm	Lv	[illegible]	"Victoria..."	[illegible]	Ar	4 30 pm
11 45 pm	Lv	[illegible]	Pt. Townsend	72	Lv	1 30 pm
3 00 am	Lv	[illegible]	....Seattle....	25	Lv	10 15 am
4 45 am	Ar	[illegible]	"Tacoma..."	[illegible]	Lv	8 00 am

Steamer City of Kingston makes connection at Tacoma with Northern Pacific trains to and from points east and south.

"Daily except Monday.

R. R. BLACKWOOD,
Freight and Passenger Agt., Victoria, B.C.
A. D. CHARLTON,
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GREAT NORTHERN

Shortest and Quickest Line

..TO..

St. Paul, Minneapolis, Duluth, Chicago, New York, Boston, And all U. S. Points,

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The magnificent twin steamships NORTH-WEST and NORTHLAND leave Duluth every Monday and Friday for the "Soo," Mackinac Island, Detroit, Cleveland and Buffalo, in connection with the Great Northern Railway. Have your tickets read via Northern Steamship Company, and enjoy a delightful ride, free from heat and dust.

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H. MARTIN,
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HONOLULU, by O. S. S. Co. ONLY SEVEN DAYS!

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For Honolulu, Auckland & Sydney without change

The Splendid New Iron Steel Screw Steamer Monowai, Thursday, Sept. 19, at 2 p.m. Or immediately on arrival of the English Mails.

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S.S. AUSTRALIA (3,000 tons), TUESDAY, Sept. 24, 1895, at 10 a.m.

For passage apply to 114 Montgomery St. For freight apply to 327 Market street.

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E. E. CONNON, Agent, Bastion Square, Victoria

Spokane Falls & Northern Ry.

NELSON & FORT SHEPPARD RY.

ALL RAIL TO NELSON, B. C

The only through line to Nelson, Kaslo, Kootenay Lake and Slocan Points.

THROUGH TRAINS SEMI-WEEKLY.

Daily except Sunday, between Spokane and Marcus.

7.00 a.m. Lv....SPOKANE....Ar. 5.30 p.m.

Commencing January 6th, on Wednesday and Saturdays Trains will run through, arriving at Nelson at 5:05 p.m., making close connection with the steamer Nelson for Kaslo and all lake points, arriving at Kaslo at 9:30 p.m. same days. Returning passengers will leave lake points and Nelson on Tuesdays and Fridays, arriving at Spokane at 5:20 p.m. same days.

TRANSPORTATION.

ESQUIMALT & NANAIMO RAILWAY.

TIME TABLE NO. 24.

To take effect at 8 a.m. on Friday, April 5, 1895. Trains run on Pacific Standard Time.

South Bound, Read Up.			STATIONS.		North Bound, Read Down.
No. 1 Pass. Daily.	No. 3 Pass. Sat. Ex.				No. 2 Pass. Daily.
Ar 12 10 pm	Ar 8 30 pm		Victoria		Dp. 8 50 am
12 05	8 15		Mayo		9 05
11 55	8 05		Hillside		9 15
11 45	7 55		Esquimalt		9 25
11 35	7 45		Colwood		9 35
11 25	7 35		Langford		9 45
11 15	7 25		Goldstream		9 55
11 05	7 15		Summit Siding		10 05
10 55	7 05		Shawnigan Lake		10 15
10 45	6 55		Cobble Hill		10 25
10 35	6 45		McPherson		10 35
10 25	6 35		Duncan's		10 45
10 15	6 25		Somenos		10 55
10 05	6 15		Chemainus		11 05
9 55	6 05		Oyster Bay Siding		11 15
9 45	5 55		Oyster Bay		11 25
9 35	5 45		Nanaimo		11 35
Dp. 9 20 am	Dp. 4 30 pm		Wellington		Ar 11 50 am

North Bound, Read Down.					South Bound, Read Up.
No. 3 Pass. Daily.	No. 4 Pass. Sat. Ex.				No. 1 Pass. Daily.
Dp. 4 50 pm	Dp. 4 30 pm		Nanaimo		Ar 12 00 m
5 00	4 40		Wellington		11 40
5 10	4 50		Oyster Bay		11 30
5 20	5 00		Oyster Bay Siding		11 20
5 30	5 10		Chemainus		11 10
5 40	5 20		Somenos		11 00
5 50	5 30		Duncan's		10 50
6 00	5 40		McPherson		10 40
6 10	5 50		Cobble Hill		10 30
6 20	6 00		Shawnigan Lake		10 20
6 30	6 10		Summit Siding		10 10
6 40	6 20		Goldstream		10 00
6 50	6 30		Langford		9 50
7 00	6 40		Colwood		9 40
7 10	6 50		Esquimalt		9 30
7 20	7 00		Hillside		9 20
7 30	7 10		Mayo		9 10
Ar 7 40 pm	Ar 7 20 pm		Victoria		Dp. 9 00 am

On Saturdays and Sundays

Cheap Excursion Tickets will be issued to and from all points, good to return not later than Sunday.

Return Tickets for one and a half ordinary fare may be purchased daily to all points, good for 15 days, including day of issue.

Through rates between Victoria and Comox.

Mileage and Commutation Tickets can be obtained on application to the Ticket Agents at Victoria, Duncan's and Nanaimo stations.

A. DUNSMUIR, President. JOSEPH HUNTER, Gen. Supt.
H. E. PRIOR, Gen. Freight and Passenger Agent.

IF YOU ARE GOING EAST

TAKE THE

CANADIAN AND SOO-PACIFIC ROUTE

THE SHORTEST AND QUICKEST ROUTE

..TO..

Minneapolis, St. Paul, Omaha, Kansas City Toronto, Chicago & Montreal

Running through sleepers and upholstered Tourist cars without change, through the grandest scenery in America.

For rates and all information apply to
GEO. L. COURTNEY, Agent, Victoria.
GEO. McL. BROWN, Dist. Pass. Agent, Vancouver.

CANADIAN PACIFIC NAVIGATION CO.,

(LIMITED.)

TIME TABLE NO. 27,

Taking effect June 21st, 1895.

VANCOUVER ROUTE.

Victoria to Vancouver daily, except Monday at 2 o'clock.

Vancouver to Victoria daily, except Monday, at 13:15 o'clock, or on arrival of C.P.R. No. 1 train.

NEW WESTMINSTER ROUTE.

Leave Victoria for New Westminster, Ladner's Landing and Lulu Island, Sunday at 23 o'clock, Wednesday and Friday at 7 o'clock. (Sunday's steamer to New Westminster connects with C.P.R. train No. 2 going east Monday).

For Pimpner Pass Wednesday and Friday at 7 o'clock.

For Pender and Moresby Islands, Friday at 7 o'clock.

Leave New Westminster for Victoria, Monday at 15:15 o'clock; Thursday and Saturday at 7 o'clock.

For Pimpner Pass Thursday and Saturday at 7 o'clock.

For Pender Island and Moresby Island, Thursday at 7 o'clock.

NORTHERN ROUTE.

Steamships of this Co. will leave for Ft. Simpson and intermediate ports via Vancouver the first and 15th of each month at 8 o'clock p.m. When sufficient inducements offer will extend trips to West Coast points and Queen Charlotte Islands.

BARCLAY SOUND ROUTE.

Steamer Maude leaves Victoria for Alberni and Sound ports on the 10th, 20th and 30th of each month.

The company reserves the right of changing this time table at any time without solicitation. JOHN IRVING, Manager.
G. A. CARLETON, General Agent.

PACIFIC COAST S. S. CO'Y

Dispatch a steamer

Every 5 days for San Francisco

Carrying Her Majesty's Mails

FROM OUTER WHARF AT 8 P.M.

WALLA WALLA, - - SEPT. 5

R. P. RITHET & CO., Agents.

NEW FALL GOODS ARRIVING DAILY.

Fine Tweed and Worsted Suits,
$5.00, $6 00, $7 50, $8 50, $10.00, etc.
Boys' Strong School Suits,
$1.50, $1.60, $2.00, $2 25, $2 40, etc.
Boys' Tweed and Serge "Knickers" 75c. per pair.
GOOD VALUE. LOW PRICES.

No Old Shop-Worn Stock to work off, but FRESH, CLEAN GOODS at LOWER PRICES than ever.

B. Williams & Co., Clothiers and Hatters, 97 Johnson Street.

Sermon on the Mount, by pronouncing a blessing upon those to whom the kingdom of heaven belonged. He stated the conditions of entrance into that kingdom, and told who should be great and who should be least in it. In a single sermon to the multitude, and later to His disciples, He presented the kingdom in six different aspects in as many different parables. In the prayer which He taught His followers, a prayer which comprehends the daily needs of men, the second petition is for the coming of the kingdom, and the third repeats the second in a different form. He told them to seek first the kingdom as an object of endeavor. And when He showed Himself to His followers after His resurrection, He spoke to them of things pertaining to the kingdom. One hundred and twelve times is this thought of the kingdom reiterated in the Gospels. A prominence is given to it accorded to no other subject. It is the life, it is the blood which throbs in every capillary of the body of His teaching.

The redemption accomplished by Christ was the immovable establishment of the government of God in the world. And with this redemption the nations must reckon. From this standpoint the philosopher must think. In the light of this revelation the market must calculate. Upon this foundation politics must proceed. With this fact every consideration and work of man must begin. For unto Him has the government of the people been given. There is no progress but in the coming of His kingdom. The problems of society, with all they involve, can be settled simply, wisely and permanently, by Christendom's honestly accepting Jesus as the living Saviour and King of the actual life of man.

But it is asked: "How can the church be thus interested in all human concerns, touch and influence life at all points without exercising, or trying to exercise, a correspondingly wide authority, thus touching on the province of the State?"

No principle of our free institutions is more thoroughly established than that the function of the church and that of the State are quite distinct and should ever be kept so. But precisely what is meant by the separation of Church and State is not commonly, or indeed often, understood. The difficulty is we have not distinguished between function and sphere, and thus arises the confusion and doubt. Sphere is the extent of field of the activity, while function is the kind or nature of the activity. The sphere of the Church is the where, the function of the Church is the what. No more telling criticism could be made of Christ than if it could be charged upon Him that there was some part of human life He did not touch. To limit the sphere of religion is to limit Christ. Its sphere is as broad as the sphere of conscience, and its function is identical with the function of conscience.

Let religion say "you ought," and let her say it everywhere, and we will leave it to the State to say "you must." For it is the spiritual which has essential and absolute value; all else is relative.

Brethren of the pulpit and the pew I declare to you that the Church is awaking from her sleep, the night of selfishness is passing away, and the battle which ascetic theology has caused is nearly over. Men and women immortal, shall we let Him reign? Answer no, and the church must go down; answer yes, and the sun of righteousness shall stand in the firmament for a thousand years, and the kingdom of heaven and the kingdom of earth shall be one.

But now you say "that is a very nice theory; but what do you propose to do?" I would say first of all to every man, receive Jesus Christ as the personal Lord and king of your own life, and with the principles He taught as the chart of your daily voyage in life, go forth among men. For the kingdom of heaven is like leaven which a woman hid in meal; gradually it leavened the lump. Then we can create a new environment for men. There is the liquor traffic; we can abolish it. Legislation against it is nearly accomplished in Ontario, and thank God it is begun in our own province. Give me the billions wasted in rum and I will show you a new society. Then the church can act as peacemaker between labor and capital, for the laborer and capitalist are both her members. She can put one hand on the shoulder of capital and the other hand on the shoulder of labor and she can say, "I come in the name of God, who brought order out of chaos, to settle this dispute by love. I command you take your hands off each other's throats. I will show you in the words of Christ where capital is wrong and what its duties are, and where labor is wrong and what are its duties." And she can show them that instead of enemies they are friends, and that their cause is a common one.

The Church must give heed to the "land question." Does she suppose that God deposited the great coal seams in Vancouver Island in the interests of one family any more than all families? And when I say this I am not at war with any man, but with conditions which make such wrongs possible. We can tell John D. Rockefeller, a Baptist deacon, that when he, as president of the Standard Oil Company, makes $125,000,000 in a day, that society is that much poorer, and founding one of the largest universities in the world won't appease God's wrath against his sin. We can, as churches, tell commerce that competition is not the life of trade, but the anarchy of trade. That co-operation, not competition, is Christ's law of business. The Church can stand between the poor man and his poverty, between being "out-of-work" and its consequences, between the sick man and neglect. Oh, but you say, "These things are secular," and you say still farther, "the church's business is with the spiritual." There has been no greater falsehood taught by the church than this. I declare to-night on behalf of a misunderstood church and a neglected humanity, that there is no such thing as a secular affair in all the universe of God. God recognizes nothing as having a right to exist apart from a vital relation to Himself. There is no affair which engages human passions, brains, hearts, hands, that is not a religious matter. Ask me to love a God who is not interested in the wage question, the home problem, the land question; I want none of such a being. Christ did not begin to preach until he was 30; would any one venture to say that only three years of his life were sacred and 30 secular? Or that He was any the less the Son of God when working at His trade than when preaching to the multitude. At 12 years old he said, "Wist ye not that I must be about my Father's business." Working men, I am proud to be one of you; my fingers are bent by handling the tools, and I proclaim our work sacred, that as you stand with chisel and mallet in hand you preach better sermons for God and humanity than many I have spoken from this platform. Hark to the most universal statement ever made, "Whether ye eat or drink or whatsoever ye do, do all to the glory of God." If this be true, then by altering man's environment we are preaching the Gospel. I entered a cabin in this city. On one side of the den sat a man drunk, yet young and handsome in his shame. On the other side lay a woman drunk and degraded. I dismissed the woman. The man looked at me and said, "Will you save me? I have lost hope. I will follow you as a child would his father if you will only save me." As I looked into his bloated yet handsome face I said to myself, "Why am I here and he there?" I put my hand over my eyes and looked back 30 years and I saw a sweet face and heard a soft lullaby, my mother and my cradle. At my interrogation he did the same. Born in a garret, his first toy a beer bottle, his cradle song an oath. Change our cradles and he would be standing offering help, and I receiving it. He looked up and said, "O! mister, we fellers never had no chance." His grammar was bad, but his logic was tremendous.

I know one church that is prepared to take up the cause of humanity. It is this one. We have opened one of the best reading rooms in the city, which is open every night for men. We have a clothing bureau where we will clothe the poor and have done during the past two months. We have medical attendance provided to those who cannot pay for it. We are establishing a floating library for the sealing fleet.

Sacrifice, not selfishness, is the watchword of the hour. "Eternal life" is the eternal sacrifice of life. The church must put brotherhood in the place of orthodoxy. The church can never save more than those for whom she is willing to suffer. She must bear about in her body the dying of the Lord Jesus.

I know the risk I run in preaching this sermon and the sermons that are to follow. It may cost me my position, my friends, my reputation. I have counted the cost. I stand here to-night in the interests of Jesus, who in the rushing life of our time is being crowded out. Who for the sake of His brothers was willing to be made of no reputation. Hark! to the sigh from the slums:

Do you hear the people weeping, oh, my brothers,
In this city of unrest?
Do you see the tears downfalling from that mother
On the baby at her breast?
The world is full of joy and exultation,
And the city throbs with pride.
The mighty and the magnates of the nation
Fling their riches far and wide.
But the poor, poor people, oh, my brothers!
You can see them crouching down,
Whilst the giddy whirl and noise of pleasure smothers
All the anguish of the town.

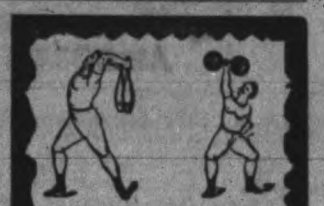
How long? how long? oh, proud and mighty nation,
Will you coldly shut your ears,
To this wailing cry of pain and tribulation,
Welling up in human tears?
Oh! how long to all this bitter crush of sorrow
Will you fasten up your door,
Putting off to an indefinite to-morrow
All your pity for your poor?
Have you comfort for yourselves and not for others?
Are you careless for the future and its fate?

In the name of great humanity, my brothers,
Is it this Town that must wait?

We are living, we are dwelling,
In a grand and awful time.
In an age, on ages telling,
To be living is sublime.

Oh, let all the soul within you,
For the Truth's sake, go abroad,
Strike! let every nerve and sinew
Tell on ages, tell for God.

—Galvanized wire chicken fencing at cut prices. Shore's hardware.



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use ADAMS'
TUTTI FRUTTI
It moistens the throat, allays thirst and aids digestion.
Sold by Druggists and Confectioners.
See that "Tutti Frutti" is on each wrapper.
Refuse Imitations.

MUNICIPAL.

TO PROPERTY OWNERS.

Tax notices for the year 1895 were posted on the 28th, August instant, to those on the Municipal Assessment Roll for the current year.

Anyone who may not receive same in due course will please apply at the post office.

CHAS. KENT,
Collector

City Collector's Office.
Victoria, B. C., Aug. 28, 1895.

JOHN MESTON,

Carriage Maker
BLACKSMITH, ETC.
Broad Street, Between Johnson and Pandora Streets.

SPREAD THE GOOD NEWS

ANOTHER BOMBSHELL IS THROWN INTO THE ENEMY'S CAMP!

And its report echoes with delight in everyone's heart, announcing in letters bold the

GRAND OPENING

OF

GEORGE R. JACKSON

THE LEADING MERCHANT TAILOR, WITH

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS

ON

SATURDAY NEXT, SEPTEMBER 7TH,

With a motto for cash only and one solid low price for all. This is the motto we build our future success on, and we print this on our excelsior banner and sign, "CASH DOWN ONLY." Those who differ with us belong to a race of the past. We of this. The people are with us. Why? Because we are with the people and have what they want at a living price. In purchasing your Gents' Furnishing Goods of us you run no chances, as all our goods are bought for cash only; hence we can afford to sell them at a low price for cash. Our stock is all clean, fresh and desirable. We accept your money strictly upon trust. You must get value received or your money is refunded. We desire no man's money unless he gets full value in return. We do not claim to possess the virtues of a virgin, but we have travelled the hard road of experience and we keenly realize that it pays to be honest. We come before you with a full line of GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS at such low prices that are bound to bring resurrection.

Gents' Seamless Hose, 3 pairs for	25c.	Gents' 4-ply All-Linen Collars, 2 for	25c.
Gents' Good Quality Undershirts	25c.	Gents' Outing Shirts, Good Quality	25c.
Gents' Good Quality Drawers	25c.	Gents' Silk Neckwear of all descriptions	25c.
Gents' White Linen Handkerchiefs, 3 for	25c.	The Best White or Fancy Shirt in the world	$1.00.
Gents' Silk End and Embroidered Suspenders	25c.	And hundreds of other articles too numerous to mention.	

BEHOLD OUR PRICE LIST.

Which we will sell at low prices for cash down only. WE ARE THE GLADIATORS FOR ONE LOW CASH PRICE. Independent of the wishes of any class of merchants.

IN OUR MERCHANT TAILORING DEPARTMENT

We have cut the prices to pieces. We have put a new edge on our Reduction Knife and made a great cut in prices.

SUITS NOW MADE TO ORDER FOR $15.00. PANTS MADE TO ORDER FOR $3.50.
ALL OUR WOOLLENS MUST GO.

Remember our Grand Opening, Saturday, September 7th, 1895, with our new banner flying. All goods sold for cash only. Don't ask for credit; you will be refused. In conclusion, kind reader, we would say INSPECT, CRITICISE AND KNOW US.

GEORGE R. JACKSON,

MEN'S OUTFITTER, - - - - - - - - - - - - 57 GOVERNMENT STREET, VICTORIA.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

SPORTING INTELLIGENCE.

Events of Interest in the Amateur and Professional Field.

LAWN TENNIS.
CHAMPIONS STILL.

Niagara-on-the-Lake, Sept. 2.—A large gathering at the Queen's Royal Hotel courts to-day witnessed the final match in the Canadian International tennis tournament. Carr B. Neel, the western champion, and Mrs. Sydney Smith, the Canadian champion, were pitted against E. P. Fisher, of New York, and Miss Maud Osborne, of Sutton, Ont. The match was brimful of splendid tennis. Both teams put up a brilliant game, but Neel's splendid volley inning, reinforced by his partner's clever back-court work, finally won the day. The first set proved the real struggle and Neel and Mrs. Smith had a close fight to win. They finally captured it, however, at 6-4. In the second Miss Osborne weakened considerably and Neel and Mrs. Smith held together all through, pulling out at 6-2. This ends the Canadian tournament and most of the players have already left for the Buffalo tournament, which opens to-morrow.

COWICHAN TOURNAMENT.

The result of Saturday's play in the Cowichan lawn tennis tournament follows:

LADIES' SINGLE—CLUB HANDICAP.

Preliminary round—Mrs. Elkinghorn (rec. 1-2 15) beat Miss E. Maitland-Dougall (rec. 30), 4-6, 6-2, 6-0; Miss M. Livingston (rec. 30) beat Miss C. Livingston (rec. 30), 6-1, 6-2; Miss Musgrave (scratch) beat Mrs. Leather (scratch), 3-6, 6-4, 6-3; Mrs Mayo (rec. 1-2 15) beat Miss Allison (rec. 30), 6-2, 6-2.

Semi-finals—Miss M. Livingston beat Mrs. Elkington and Mrs. Mayo beat Miss Musgrave, 6-0, 7-5, 6-4.

Leaving Mrs. Mayo and Miss M. Livingston to contest the final.

GENTLEMEN'S SINGLES—CLUB HANDICAP.

Preliminary round—E. Hicks-Beach (rec. 15) beat W. H. Elkington (scratch), 6-3, 6-3; R. Musgrave (scratch) beat E. Price (rec. 15), 6-4, 6-1; E. W. Shaw (owes 1-2 15) beat C. C. Musgrave (scratch), 6-3, 5-6, 6-4; C. S. Fail (scratch) won from E. Lomas by default; C. Irving (rec. 15) beat E. Dewdney (rec. 15-2), 6-5, 2-6, 6-2; B. Morton (scratch) beat W. Hotton (scratch), 6-3, 6-4; R. E. Barkley (owes 15) beat F. Lomas (rec. 15), 6-3, 6-4; W. H. H. Mayo (scratch) beat H. T. Fail (scratch), 6-2, 6-5.

Semi-final—R. Musgrave beat E. Hicks-Beach, 6-1, 6-2; leaving C. S. Fail to play E. W. Shaw, C. Irving to play B. Morton and R. E. Barkley to play W. H. H. Mayo.

CRICKET.
AMERICANS BEATEN.

Livingston, Staten Island, Sept. 3.—The game was resumed after lunch yesterday at 2:20 o'clock with Kelly and McNutt at the wickets. Kelly was caught at the wicket on Milligan's first ball without scoring a run. Pool was also caught out. McNutt was clean bowled by Milligan, and after a short stand by Colder and Rose the inning closed with 112 runs for New York.

The Englishmen went to bat at three o'clock. Bruce and Phillips did splendid work, made repeated boundary hits and earned big scores. Mitchell was first out, being caught by Colder without making a run. Hill followed, and was clean bowled by Cobb, and the second wicket fell without a run for the 'Varsity. The first score was made by Bruce, who hit the ball to the boundary for four runs. The third wicket fell when Wilson was run out on a close decision, after having made four runs, which with byes made the total 11. Phillips made several boundary hits, and when McNutt took Cobb's place at the bowling the Britishers had made a score of 30. When 50 was reached, there was a round of applause. Lohmann replaced Pool as bowler, and the 'Varsity players' score had reached 77, and no further wickets had fallen. Phillips was bowled out by McNutt, after having made a score of 88 runs. Total score 108. Bruce carried out his bat for 99.

CHESS.
NEARLY CLOSED.

Hastings, Eng., Sept. 2.—At 10 this evening 229 games of the international chess masters' tournament had been decided, and but two games were left unfinished. The result so far is as follows: Pillsbury takes first prize, the second and third will be taken by Tschigorin and Lasker in the order named, or the amount of both prizes will be divided by those players according to the issue of the game left unfinished between Tschigorin and Schlecter. Tarrasch wins the fourth prize. Steinitz wins fifth, and Bardelben, Schlecter and Techmann are candidates for the sixth and seventh prizes.

Hastings, Eng., Sept. 3.—The two games left unfinished were finished today. Tschigorin beat Schlechter in a Ruy Lopez, after 80 moves. Techmann beat Mason in a queen's gambit declined, after 70 moves. First prize, H. N. Pillsbury (10½ wins). Second prize, M. Tschigorin (16 wins). Third prize, E. Lasker (16 wins). Fourth prize, Dr. S. Tarrasch (14 wins). Fifth prize, Wm. Steinitz (13 wins). Sixth prize, R. Schiffers (12 wins). Seventh prize, G. V. Bardelben and R. Techmann (11½ wins).

Herr Gunsberg, who took second rank in the chess tournament, speaks in the highest terms of the play of Pillsbury, the young Brooklynite who took first prize. Gunsberg says Pillsbury was the hero of the competition. He showed himself to be not only capable, but displayed a brilliancy equal to any of the world's greatest players.

BASEBALL.
PICKED NINES.

The Nanaimo ball players having failed to come down for yesterday's game with the Amities, two picked nines amused the small crowd at the Caledonia Park grounds. The score was 19 to 11 in favor of the Etceteras. It is probable that the score of the winners would have been a much larger one if it had not been for a costly error made by B. J. Perry in right field. This was the only error credited during the match. The star playing of the day was done by those old reliables, George Russell and C. M. Gowen, who showed the audience that they had not forgotten all they learned in the early days of baseball.

YACHTING.
THEY GIVE CREDIT.

London, Sept. 2.—A Standard editorial says: "For the first time since America carried the cup across the water the race appears to be a fairly open one, with at least a probability of British success. It is very satisfactory that the preliminary negotiations and final arrangements have been carried on in excellent spirit."

THE TURF.
AT STANLEY PARK.

A programme has been arranged for a race meeting at Stanley Park on Saturday afternoon, including a steeplechase, free-for-all trot and two year old trot. Entries close at 10 a.m. on Friday. After the races there will be a sale of horses.

FOOTBALL.
ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.

A meeting of the Junior Wanderers football club will be held in the Y. M. C. A. rooms this evening at 8 o'clock.

THE RUSSIAN WORKMAN.

Conditions of Life Among the Artisans of the Muscovite Empire.

The Russian workman spends very little for food, lodging, and dress compared with the foreign artisan. Coming from the village he is very modest in his demands. His food is very simple, but it is abundant and answers to his taste. In Moscow, for example, the board of the workman amounts to not more than ten shillings per month. In order to reduce the cost of living the workmen form associations or clubs called "artels," and board together. An artel is generally formed of workmen from the same village or district or of the same factory section; they choose a chief to arrange the affairs of the club, and have several members authorized to control the chief, called the "starosta." The latter buy provisions, engage the cook, keep the accounts, and calculate what each member of the artel has to pay. The accounts are then presented to the administration of the factory, who pays them out of the earnings of the workmen. The administration furnishes the artel with a kitchen, fuel, water and an eating rom free, costing the factory about two kopecks per workman. Owing to such organizations the workmen receive cheap and good food. The boarding expenses are not, of course, uniform, and depend largely upon the earnings of the workmen forming the artel. There are workmen earning about 60 roubles, (about £6 10s.) a month, who allow themselves more dainty food, but even then their board does not amount to more than seven or eight roubles a month each.

It is the custom in many large factories for the workmen to keep their own provision stores. In such shops the workmen not only get all their provisions at the market price, but they receive a dividend of from three to six per cent. on their purchases. Unfortunately these shops are not so much in vogue as they might be, but in their stead there are, in all large factories out of town, shops in which the quantity and variety of their goods are no worse than the town groceries. In these every workman has the right to take on credit, on account of his earnings, all that he requires up to a certain limit; the prices are the same as in the open market, and sometimes even lower. The workman is not, however, bound to purchase everything he requires in the shop annexed to the factories; he can go elsewhere, but as a rule he avoids doing so; and the best proof of this is as soon as an artel shop is opened in connection with a factory all the other shops in the neighborhood begin by degrees to close, as all their customers, chiefly factory workmen, begin to fall off. Moreover, with the permission of the administration, weekly bazaars are organized in the factories, and to these the local peasants bring flour, potatoes, and other produce, so that the workmen get cheap and good foodstuffs to last them some time.—London Daily News.

JAPANESE MATCH INDUSTRY.

A Large Increase in the Output in Recent Years.

In 1892 matches ranked fourth among the articles exported from the port of Kobe, but since then the exports have largely increased, and in 1893 the value amounted to 3,225,000 yen, or an increase of more than 1,500,000 yen over the figures of the preceding year. The Bulletin du Musee Commercial says that a large number of new match factories were established in Japan during the course of the year 1893, principally in the neighborhood of Kobe and Osaka. These two towns tend more and more to become the centres of the industry, as may be seen from the fact that in 1893 the value of the exports was 3,417,000 yen, out of a total value of 3,558,000 yen for the whole of Japan. The production at Osaka is about half that at Kobe. At the latter place the output is principally for the export trade, while at Tokio and elsewhere it is for local consumption. The principal destinations of matches from Japan are Hong Kong, China and India, which imported in 1893 to the value of 2,500,000, 636,000 and 294,600 yen respectively. India and Corea are commencing to develop a trade in Japanese matches which also seem to be entering into competition with the European article on the Australian markets.

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